密勒氏評論報

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Formerly Millard's Review

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A COOPERATIVE OR ISOLATION POLICY TOWARD CHINA

IT is most interesting to note that America is again being faced with the old, old problem of a cooperative or of an isolation policy toward China, or to put it another way, shall America cooperate with the other Treaty Powers in dealing with China or shall America play a lone hand? A few weeks ago one of the American organizations in Shanghai sent a cable to the Department of State which read in part as follows:

> "THE American Association of China urges upon the American government energetic cooperation with the other Powers and the adoption of the strongest attitude and representation to the Chinese Government to suppress the present state of lawlessness directed against foreigners which in our opinion, is due primarily to the long-existing unsettled political conditions and aggravated by Soviet propaganda..... Absolute observance of existing treaties is essential until modified through the orderly processes provided by the Washington Conference."

THIS telegram was sent to the Department of State on June 25 and on June 26 the Washington Post, generally understood to express the viewpoint of the Administration published the following editorial, which was headed, "No Entanglements in China;"

> "The American Association of China has cabled to Washington, urging the government to cooperate with other powers in "adopting a strong attitude of insistence toward China in the observance of treaty regulations." The association says the Chinese government should be charged with responsibility for the loss of lives and property. It is requested that the United States join with other powers in demanding that the Chinese government "suppress the present state of lawlessness directed against foreigners in China, which in our opinion is due to existing unsettled political conditions aggravated by soviet propaganda."
>
> "This action by the American Association of China was to be expected. The dangers that confront foreigners in China have a tendency to convince them that the situation can be met only by concerted action on the part of their government. They make no distinction between the governments as to responsibility for the disorders that have arisen, and place all the blame upon the Chinese government. At the same time they admit that political conditions are disturbed and that soviet propaganda is aggravating the situation.
>
> "China is in a state of civil war. The 'Chinese government' is a mere name. It has no authority. If the great powers should combine in calling it to account they would have to be prepared to take the next inevitable step—that of intervening in China's affairs for the purpose of doing what the Chinese government, so called, can not do. Political disorders would have to be stopped, and soviet propaganda would have to be rooted out. The troops of the cooperating powers

would have to enforce order throughout China and the powers would be compelled to set up a Chinese government or abolish all effort to preserve China for the Chinese.

"The United States will not be so foolish as to comply with the request of the American Association of China. The present disorders were not caused by Americans. The preservation of British, Japanese, French or other interests in China is not the concern of the United States. This government is not morally or otherwise bound to cooperate in setting up a stable government in China or in suppressing communist propaganda.

"The sole duty of the United States in China is to protect American life and property. It can not fail to perform that duty. It will not assume the duty of protecting other foreign life and property.

"The great powers have not confided to the United States the task of protecting their nationals in China, as they have in the case of Mexico. The Monroe Doctrine does not extend to Asia. What the United States is about to do in Mexico in behalf of the wronged nationals of European governments is not a criterion of American policy in China.

"The Chinese government has not violated any treaties. The situation is beyond its control. American life and property are dependent upon the protection of the United States and not of the Chinese government. The United States is endeavoring to the best of its ability to protect its citizens and their property in China. In doing so it is avoiding entanglements with other powers whose policy in China is radically different from American policy."

IN view of the position of the United States as the convener of the Washington Conference and the custodian of the treaties and resolutions adopted at that meeting, it is difficult to conceive of the foregoing editorial as an expression of official opinion. It is quite true that the supporting of imperialistic policies of other nations in this part of the world is no part of American policy in the Far East, or as the editorial puts it, "The presevation of British, Japanese, French or other interests in China is not the concern of the United States." But on the other hand since the United States is signatory along with several other nations to Treaties outlining certain policies which were adopted at the Washington Conference, it necessarily follows that America must accept legal responsibility along with the others for those treaties. She is bound by them, just as much as the other Powers whose delegates affixed their signatures, and America's moral responsibilities are even greater than that of the other Powers because America took the lead in bringing those treaties into being. That these facts are known in Washington by the Administration leaders goes without saying: therefore it would appear logical to believe that the editorial in the usually well informed Washington Post, was put out for internal political effect to offset charges which have appeared in certain sections of the American press that American forces in China were being used for pulling other nation's chestnuts out of the fire.

WE do not mean to imply by this that the American government or American citizens resident in China are bound to accept responsibility for the actions of other foreign nationals in China; far from that! On December 12, 1838 there were a series of riots at Canton between the Chinese and the foreigners over the opium trade. As far as the records disclose, several American merchants were engaged in the trade along with the British, but the business was chiefly British because the opium was produced in British territory in India. "Late in the afternoon of February 26, 1839" reads the report, "when most of the foreigners were absent from the factories (business houses) taking their recreation, twenty mandarins and a hundred soldiers brought another native opium dealer into the square and executed him without opposition. The reason given was that 'all foreigners who are engaged in the traffic of this prohibited article may witness the dreadful punishment inflicted on the natives for their violation of the laws of the Empire.'" . . . . . Three weeks later the Chinese issued an ultimatum to the foreigners . . . . Five days later the compradores and coolies were withdrawn from the factories and the following day, all the streets, except one, leading to the square, were walled up. The foreigners became prisoners; soldiers surrounding them on land, and war junks cut off their access to the river. All the foreigners, acting together notified the Chinese officials, March 25, that the settlement of the opium question was to be left entirely with the various consuls and national representatives. The Americans naturally cooperated in this united resistence to the Chinese attack, but two weeks after the imprisonment had begun, the American Consul reported to the State Department, "The Government (Chinese) is satisfied, I think, that no opium is grown in our country; that the Americans in the future will not, under any circumstances, engage in the trade."

MR. Tyler Dennett, whose book, "Americans in Eastern Asia" has done much to clarify American policy toward the Far East, devotes much attention to this important element of 'cooperation" or "isolation."

"How can most-favored-nation treatment be secured?" asks Mr. Dennett. "This was the persistent question in the 19th as it will be throughout the 20th century. In the pre-treaty days at old Canton the American merchants obtained it by conciliation of the Chinese. Caleb Cushing sought to make it secure by treaty and by elaboration of the principle of extraterritoriality. Commodore Perry strongly advocated the acquisition of territory. Anson Burlingame set out to secure it by agreement between China and the Powers. Seward was willing to join in an almost unlimited cooperative policy with the powers against the Asiatic States. He even proposed a joint armed expedition with the French into Korea. His successors in office steadily withdrew from cooperation with the European Powers and turned to cooperation with and support of Japan. At the time of the Sino-Japanese War it was the United States alone between Japan and the intervention of the European powers before the conflict was over. The United States not only desired the open-door but it also sought the development of Asiatic States strong enough to be their own door-keepers. It wanted a strong East; the other powers did not. On this difference of policy cooperation between the United States and the other Western powers was wrecked.

"At the beginning of the McKinley Administration the American government was in a dangerous position of isolation. The open-door was gravely threatened. McKinley returned to the policy of territorial acquisition advocated by Perry. Then John Hay set out to restore the cooperative policy and found his model in Burlingame's method of agreement between the Powers. Hay would have preferred an alliance with Great Britain, Japan and as many more powers as could have been brought to agree upon the open-door and a strong East. Hay was a statesman fifty years, perhaps, ahead of his time, but there are many now living who will some day witness the realization of Hay's dream. Indeed, in a measure it is already realized in the treaties of Washington in 1922. The maintenance of a cooperative policy is, therefore so utterly important for the peace of the East and of the world, that it is well to turn one's attention to the records and study well why and where the cooperative policy failed. Such a study is quite as important for the Japanese, the French, the British and for the other peoples of the West as it is for Americans. Cooperation failed partly because Americans were poor cooperators, but not wholly for that reason. It also failed because other cooperating powers sought to wrest the power of that cooperation to serve their separate purposes. The present policy may easily be wrecked

upon a similar reef. ... The writer does not regard Great Britain as the benevolent source from which all blessings flow, nor does he find the Englishman the arch mischief-maker of world politics. He regards the Japanese neither as innocent lambs nor ravening wolves. Least of all has he any desire to see created any alliance of powers for the exploitation of China which must remain for so many years the great unknown quantity in the world equasion. But whether we like or trust each other or not we all have to live together in a world which is becoming smaller every day-and we must either fight each other or cooperate. The basis of cooperation must be understanding."

TO bring the situation down to the present we have on the foreign side two groups of thought, or to put it another way, two directly opposing treaty situations. We have the so-called treaty Powers, nations which signed the Washington Conference agreements, which are committed to a program of gradual or evolutionary development of the so-called unequal treaty situation which China claims, and which in fact does, place her in an inferior position. On the other side we have the Russians and the Germans which have made treaties with China on a basis which China considers "equal." The Russians, who have small commercial interests in China and hence little to lose from their "equal" position, are using their situation to politically embarass the "imperialistic and capitalistic" Powers. The Germans, who do have large present and future potential commercial interests, probably would like to get back their "rights" at least in a modified degree. The Chinese radicals and educated classes, themselves constituting a hopeless minority in a population nearly ninety per cent illiterate, are utilizing the open assistance of the Russians in a drive for equal treatment on the part of all nations. The situation therefore is complicated in the extreme. The Western Powers and Japan, other-wise the Treaty Powers, have immense investments and thousands of nationals in China, which in all probability would be "thrown to the wolves" if the legal rights of protection afforded by the treaties were given up at the present stage of Chinese development. Therefore the responsibility which rests upon the United States at this juncture is great and is two-fold. America must take the lead in the move for *evolutionary* treaty revision which must keep pace with Chinese educational, economic and nationalistic development. But on the other hand America must most guardely watch her steps in order to prevent herself being placed in a position of backing up imperialistic conditions now existing, which constitute no part of American policy toward this part of the world.

THE ORIGIN OF THE STUDENT-LABOR COMBINATION

HUMAN life is the cheapest thing in Asia and welfare of fellow human beings does not worry the average Chinese. This has always been true in China therefore it came as a distinct shock to most foreigners, even to those long resident in the East, when the students so suddenly flared up to support the laborers in their struggles against what they considered to be improper conditions existing in foreign owned and controlled factories in China which constituted the real beginning of the present strike. When the individual was not a member of his own family, the average Chinese cared little what happened to other members of his race. It is true that the Chinese have organizations or guilds, an important phase of the work of which are charity, but it operates on the clan or tribe system. The Szechuen Guild in Shanghai might dispense charity to fellow provincials, but it would require a far stretch of the imagination to think of the Szechuen guild extending relief to a man from Shantung. Recently a foreigner saw a mob of people in a village on the outskirts of Shanghai severely beat a peddlar and then go away leaving the man lying unconscious in the street. No one paid any attention except to step aside when they passed his body in the street. Apparently none of the people on the busy street cared sufficiently about the man's welfare to summon a policeman and have the injured individual removed to a hospital. The foreigner, who observed the incident, was tremendously stirred at the viciousness of the attack on the unfortunate peddlar and immediately called a policeman and had the victim removed to a hospital where he could receive medical attention. Inquiry made in the vicinity a few hours later brought out the information that the peddlar "was a Shantung man," hence a "foreigner" and therefore none of the people in the village had any interest in what became of him.

THIS has been the general situation in China. It has only been in the last dozen years that the Chinese Government has evinced any interest in relieving distress from famine or pestilence and even where some interest has been displayed, there has always been a suspicion that the offiicials were more interested in the matter of distributing relief funds than in the actual relief work. Therefore it came as a distinct shock in many circles, usually in close touch with Chinese life, that Chinese students should so suddenly become interested in the welfare of factory workers. Many have attributed it to Bolshevik propaganda; some to efforts on the part of social workers from the West who have been coming to China in a constant stream in recent years and conducting lecture campaigns in the schools and colleges and through the Y. M. and Y. W. C. A.; and others to a realization on the part of the students that the best way to attack the position of the foreigners in China was through the Chinese labor which they employ in their factories, business houses and shipping; and still others to the activities of the Kuomintang political party which in recent years has catered to the Chinese masses and has had much to do with the labor-union movement all over China.

ALL of these elements, doubtless, have had something to do with the new alliance between student and worker, members of two distinct classes in the Chinese social scheme, but in all probability the element which has had more to do with this new alliance than anything else, has been the so-called mass-education movement which is said to have had its origin in educational work conducted among the Chinese coolies which were taken to France, to supply labor behind the lines, during the World War. A number of students and Y. M. C. A. workers who accompanied the coolie corps to France, immediately realized the disadvantage of the Chinese laborers and their inferior position in respect to the Allied armies, due largely to the general illiteracy of the Chinese. Therefore a general campaign of education was mapped out and applied intensively and the results were gratifying to the promoters. Mr. James C. Y. Yen, who is general director of the Chinese National Association of the Mass Education Movement has recently published a pamphlet (Commercial Press, Shanghai) which gives some insight into what has already been accomplished in this nation-wide campaign to reduce the general illiteracy of the masses of China. In the introduction to his book, Mr. Yen says,

"PEOPLE are the foundation of the nation; if the foundation is firm,then the nation enjoys tranquility. So taught our Chinese ancients several thousand years ago. With how much greater truth is this teaching charged when applied to the Republic of China today! To build a firm foundation for this Republic or any other republic, one of the great essential needs is the highest possible level of general intelligence of the people. That China has a fourth of the world's population is a fact familiar to all; but nearly eighty per cent of them do not read or write. Democracy and illiteracy cannot stand side by side. One of the two must go. Which shall it be? China's illiterate masses must be educated and educated soon if democracy is to prove a blessing to herself and to mankind. Hence the Mass Education Movement."

THIS statement by Mr. Yen indicates the new feeling which has developed on the part of the students toward the uneducated, but we must read further into the methods which were adopted to bring the printed word to the attention of the masses, to find the key to the union of education and labor and the explanation of the willingness of Chinese labor to be led by the students. The so-called Literary Revolution of 1917 18 provided the vehicle of approach, otherwise a simplified language for the masses. Then they selected the famous "Thousand Characters" or word-symbols most used in daily conversation. Then the campaign was carefully worked out. Charts were published showing the characters with graphic illustrations of their meaning. Lantern slides were manufactured. Pamphlets by the millions were published for either free distribution or for sale at a low price. Students were interested in the movement and enlisted for the campaigns which were conducted chiefly in the summer vacations. In many places the campaigns were launched by parades and poster drives, public-lectures, moving-picture shows and so on. Shop-keepers and factory-proprietors were interested and permission was obtained for the lecturers to invade the factories or the proprietors were induced to release their clerks and laborers for a few hours a week to attend the "schools."

THIS has now been going on for four or five years, and although the possibilities of utilizing the movement for a general strike of a political-economic nature, probably never occurred to the promoters of the enterprise, the actual contact of the students and laborers, led to a sympathetic understanding to spring up between the two groups. It was inevitable that the students should become interested in the welfare of the laborers whom they were seeking to teach the printed word, and on the other hand inevitable that the students should gain the confidence of the workers. Therefore the machinery was there all ready, when the Nanking Road incident came along to inflame the people. The turning of the movement into anti-foreign, or at least into anti-British and anti-Japanese channels. was a comparatively simple matter.

ADMIRATION FOR PATRIOTISM: CONTEMPT FOR ANTI-FOREIGN LIES

NO right-minded foreigner can feel anything but admiration for Chinese who are patriotically trying to better the conditions of their country internally and externally. Students or merchants or professional men who participate in agitations against what they consider to be unfair conditions in the relations of foreign nations toward China are to be admired; are to be commended for their work. China will never achieve the position in the family of nations to which her extent of territory and population entitle her, unless some one makes the sacrifice to better conditions both internally and externally. But this admiration for patriotic endeavor turns cold when prominent Chinese merchants or bankers, such as the banker mentioned in last week's issue of the *Review*, deliberately attempt by the circulation of lies, to undermine confidence in the administration of the International Settlement of Shanghai an administration which rests on clearly-defined treaty rights. In the *Review* last week, considerable space was devoted to a case where a Chinese banker, foreign-educated, has been circulating a statement that he personally paid a bribe to one of the officials of the International Settlement in order to obtain a permit for a certain type of building construction. It is understood that the department of the Settlement, affected by the rumor is planning to push the case to a definite show-down. We hope that nothing will happen to prevent a complete airing of the case and if this banker is proved guilty either of bribing an official or of circulating a false rumor designed to undermine confidence in the administration of the city, that he be dealt with in exactly the same manner that the authorities have been dealing with the Soviet-Russian disturbers of the peace. He should be prosecuted and if found guilty should be made to suffer the the full penalty of the law.

International Trade Exhibition to Open at New Orleans September 15

Under the five million dollar building, erected by the United States government and given to the city of New Orleans, U. S. A., will be opened on September 15 the International Trade Exhibition, organized for the purpose of furthering trade relations, both domestic and foreign.

The exhibition, which is to be pernamently located at the Gulf of Mexico port, is under the auspices of the United States goverment, a special act of Congress being passed indorsing the movement and giving the six story, fire proof building, containing 500,000 square feet of floor space, to the citizens of New Orleans for the purpose of holding the exhibition. On February 28, 1925. Congress passed an Act, authorizing the President of the United States to invite, by proclamation, the States of the Union and all foreign countries to participate.

The exhibition, according to announcements. is not an organization simply to promote good-will or to issue propaganda or to delve into international politics. It is an institution organized to enable manufacturers, wherever they may be, to sell their manufactured products to buyers in other countries and to make these sales cheaply, quickly and efficiently. It is an unique exhibition in that it is a non-profit seeking enterprise, and so established by the government. Any money that will be received from the rental of the stands in the Exhibition building, and which will be in excess of the running expenses, will be devoted entirely to advertising the Exhibition all over the world on a large scale as possible, in that way benefiting the exhibitors themselves.

New Orleans was chosen as the permanent home of the Exhibition because of its ideal location. The city has an ideal climate, is the gateway to the great Mississippi Valley, having 70,000,000 people and is the point of contact with 90,000,000 people in Mexico, Central America, the West Indies and South America. Near the Panama Canal, a large commerce with the Orient is being developed. It is estimated that the purchasing power of the foreign representatives in the Exhibition will exceed $100,000,000 annually.

A Chinese Sage Speaks to the World

Venerable Kang Yu-wei, Last of the Confucian Line, Thinks His People Should Have an Emperor.

BY PERCIVAL FINCH

(*New York Times Sunday Magazine*)

KANG YU-WEI, among his books and his stuffed tortoises and crocodiles in his retreat at Shanghai, stands upon a unique pedestal of fame. He is the modern sage of China, the last of a long line whose thoughts, words and acts have had immense effect upon the lives of a quarter of the world's population inside the Great Wall. He is a sage and a scholar of the line of Confucius and Mencius, not so great as they, but a worthy bearer of their traditions.

He has acquired virtue and honor by following the long and steep road through the Chinese classics. To vanquish sleep, he has "suspended his head by the hair from a beam"; he has "read by the light of glowworms and by reflections of snow," with his book "tied to a cow's horn" as laid down in the epistolary poem which is the first reader in Chinese schools. Like Confucius, the Master, he has traveled far, but he likes to think himself a product of universal knowledge, for he has circumnavigated the globe four times.

Whereas Confucius went to the distant State of Wei (Chihli), Sage Kang has visited thirty-one countries, has lived several years in the United States, knows Mexico intimately, keeps a house in Berlin, and is at home in London and Paris. With his hand on the Analects of Confucius, he believes in the League of Nations, Shakespeare and Cambridge Modern History and sends his daughter to act as China's delegate to the Women's Peace Conference of the League.

When he stirs up his memories, Sage Kang looks back upon a busy stage of his country's history. It is a magnificent stage, too, draped with the trappings of the Imperial Dragon at the height of its glory. He sees big figures stalk out proudly upon it and sees his own suggestive figure mingle among them at the most momentous period in China's history—the period of the Hundred Days Reform in 1898, when, under his mesmeric influence, the puppet Emperor Kwang Hsu issued decree after decree, on the imperial yellow paper with vermilion ink, ordering the tearing down of the old structure and the erecting of the new, the reformed, the foreign.

Kang Yu-wei

The Imperial Decree

Then the Emperor said: "If we continue to drift with our army untrained, our revenues disorganized, our scholars ignorant and our artisans without technical training, how can we possibly hope to hold our own among the nations and to cross the gulf which divided the weak from the strong?" That was the wording of the imperial decree, but those who knew what was proceeding behind the painted fierceness of the fire-snorting dragon knew that those words had been put in the Emperor's mouth by Sage Kang, then a young man of ambition and enlightenment who saw the folly of prolonging China's isolation in a practical world.

On this stage Sage Kang also sees the proud, haughty Empress Dowager Tzu Hsi, "the old Buddha," as her subjects proudly called her, whose autocratic hand Kang and the Emperor plotted to remove from the reins of power. He sees Yuan Shih-kai, the stanch old soldier, who disclosed the plot and afterward fell victim to his own monarchistic ambitions; Jung Lu, the Old Buddha's faithful kinsman and lieutenant, who confounded the plotters, sped his soldiers to Peking and insured success to her *coup d'etat*.

In a twinkling this visionary structure of reform disappeared. The puppet Emperor was imprisoned: his imperious aunt once more seized the jade sceptre, which she never relaxed until a greater power called her to "mount the dragon." The plotters were dispelled. Kang survived only through the assistance of the Emperor, who forewarned him, and a British Consul, who helped him to escape before the knife fell on the reformers.

An outcast, Sage Kang roamed the world while the heads of his colleagues rolled in the dust in the execution ground outside Peking city walls. The Old Buddha never forgave him. When in the festivity and happiness of her seventieth birthday anniversary she pardoned the rest of the reformers, Sage Kang's name was excepted. Only the revolution of 1911 brought him that amnesty which once again opened his country's doors to him.

Sage Kang looks interestedly on another stage in Peking, when, for a single day in 1917, the Boy Emperor Hsuan Tung ruled, and dragon flage flew from Peking shops. That was the attempt of General Chang Husn to restore the monarchy with Sage Kang's assistance. The empire lasted one day and was killed by Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, China's present executive. Again Sage Kang fled, this time to the American Legation.

He is still Sage Kang. A man with two failures would be forgotten in the West. In the East he is still the Sage, and the influence of a sage is still great notwithstanding the efforts to introduce indiscriminating standardization into things. Reverence for gray hairs, respect for learning and scholarship are still eminent virtues in China. Even the Shanghai Chinese newspapers, organs of rampant republicanism, give him the courtesy title.

My interpreter is a young Chinese graduate of a semi-foreign school, speaking and writing English perfectly; but he excused himself from writing the letter of introduction, pleading that his caligraphy, his learning, his choice of characters were too imperfect to pen a letter that was to meet the eye of so famous a scholar as Kang Yu-wei. I had to enlist the services of a scholar of the old school, a master of the art of beautiful penmanship.

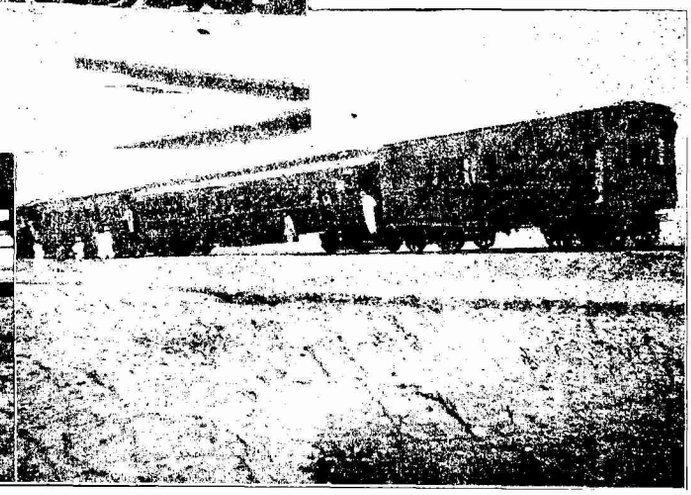
The Sage dwells in a house that is a bit of imperial China transplanted in a modern, foreign city. Notwithstanding his familiarity with the "barbarian world," he is Chinese and like a Chinese—not ensconced in the cushioned luxuries of foreign furniture which the deposed political leaders select to pass their secluded existences in the protective bosom of the Interntional Settlement.

His reception room is his study in the corner of the big garden, where narrow paths wind past well-kept lawns, rockeries and hillocks crowned with Summer shade. His house is on the far side, a wooden structure with tiles—a tiled roof in Shanghai. He shows to visitors an ancient slab of stone, unearthed in Honan, on which are carved a figure of a warrior and characters which no one has succeeded in deciphering because of the age of the stone, which is reputed to be 4,000 years. Near where a thousand-year-old bell hangs is a carved marble table which he brought from Rome. Plaster busts of Roman Generals, English Admirals, Napoleon, Christopher Columbus and some unknown figures form a line across the flower beds, with two Chinese dragons guarding the flanks.

Sage Kang combines a charming geniality with a wonderful patient willingness to explain obscure points, and his jovial face is always lit with a smile. Back of all his statements one perceives a strange compromise of personality; the quaintness of a Chinese sage with the outlook of student of modern politics.

"A republican form of government is too advanced for China," he told me. "China will achieve the peace she longs

When the Lung-Hai Railway Reached the Sea



Top:--Mr. de Roo de la Faille, Chief Engineer of the Haichow Division, standing beside his construction train. He is the second foreigner from the left. *Right*:--Chief Engineer Hondelink's Special standing on the spot where the last rail was laid completing the Hsuchowfu-Haichow stretch of the Lunghai R. R. *Left*:--A near view of the Special. Mr. Hondelink is second from right. Division Engineer Maas stands at extreme right.

It was a great event in the town of Haichow, located on the Yellow Sea at the northern end of Kiangsu Province, when the recently-completed Lung-Hai Railway sent its first train through to tide-water. The above pictures were taken by Dr. L. S. Morgan of the Ellen Levene Mission Hospital at Haichow, who was a member of the welcoming party. Descriptive articles dealing of the new road appeared in the *China Weekly Review* for June 6 and July 18, 1925. Unfortunately, heavy rains in northern Kiangsu and western Shantung, flooded the country through which the road passes soon after the opening of the line and washed away considerable of the new road-bed. It is, hoped however to have the line in permanent operation by early fall.

---

for only under a monarchy, because her whole social system is built upon the knowledge of a monarch living in Peking and acting as intermediary between the heavenly powers and the people. It is quite true that even in the days of the empire there was much democracy among the people, that the power of the Emperor was not felt acutely in inland towns and cities, and that life was ordered on a very free and democratic basis. But isn't that true in other countries which are constitutional monarchies? Is it necessary for a ruler to oppress his people in order to demonstrate that his country is a monarchy?

"I am a great admirer of the form of constitutional monarchy in England. There the people are as democratic as the people of the United States. They are not oppressed, not victims of iniquitous taxes, nor is the country disturbed. There are no civil conflicts, no political leaders fighting one another. The country is wealthy, the people happy, and they revere their King, in whom are centred affection and loyalty. You have a free democracy under a constitutional monarchy, with a king embodying all the beautiful traditions connected with kingship and keeping the country united and happy.

"There will come a day when every country will be a republic. But that is far ahead for China. The majority of the Chinese people are illiterate, uneducated, with no knowledge of national affairs. Democracy is a system of government for the educated. How can the Chinese appreciate a republic when they do not know what it means and cannot fulfill the duties and responsibilities which citizenship of a democracy entails?

"The result of the premature foundation of a republic in China is to be seen on every hand. The country is disturbed, there is no national authority; the Government is a Government in name only, the plaything of powerful militarists; the leaders are fighting among themselves; revenues are disappearing into the pockets of the Tuchuns; and wars are continually breaking out, inflicting terrible hardships on the people." His voice rose and his hands swept the air.

Called Monarchists at Heart

"All this arises from the lack of national authority which would be provided if China were a monarchy and had an Emperor, for the people are cemented into a body by the traditions of monarchy. There is wonderful cohesion in the pomp of majesty. In China, which has been a monarchy for 4,000 years—and never at its worst in that period did monarchy produce such a calamitous regime as the present republicanism—there is a national cohesion under a monarchy which sets one, with dynastic right, above the others and produces reverence and respect.

Sage Kang believes that the Chinese people are monarchists at heart. "I am certain," he says, "that all the leaders are, but they dare not proclaim it, because the Republican Government puts power and wealth in their hands which would not be theirs if the Emperor reigned. Every one of them has a republican flag in one pocket and an imperial flag in the other, so he can fly either when the mood changes. A country's Government is like a man's clothes; he takes them off in Summer and puts on thicker clothes in Winter when he needs them. He changes his clothes according to the seasons.

"China has also changed her Government, and she will return to the old form when the need is too great to resist."

The sage is not downcast at the failure of his efforts to assist the attainment of his ideal Government for China. "If there were any man in the country today possessing the requisite qualities for elevation to the monarchy," he says, "I would willingly assist him. The trouble with China today is that there is not a single man big enough, worthy enough to found a new dynasty, Yuan Shih-kai thought himself big enough to make himself Emperor, but he failed because he was obsessed with too much military zeal. The ruling line must combine qualities which none of the leaders in China today, Chang Tso-lin, Tuan Chi-jui, Wu Pei-fu, possess. Therefore, the restoration of the Manchu house and the reinstatement of Hsuan Tung, called by foreigners the 'Boy Emperor' is the logical action."

China's Exports to U. S. for First Six Months, 1925

The following table, compiled at the American Consulate-General Shanghai, China, from the declared export returns of the various American Consulates in China, which were obtained through the courtesy of the officers in charge at the various ports, shows the total declared exports from China to the United States for the first six month of 1925 and grand total for June, 1925.

Articles	Unit of Quantity	1st. six months, 1925 Quantities	1st. six months, 1925 Value	June 1925 Quantities	June 1925 Value
Group 0—Animals and Animal Products, except wool and hair (class 101 to 9939)					
Meats					
Eggs:					
Dried (whole)	Lbs	548,950	287,174		
Frozen „	„	4,107,022	630,738		
Products, frozen	„	3,517,280	494,676		
Albumen, dry	„	2,164,020	1,811,814		
„ frozen	„	1,368,047	173,722		
Yolk, dry	„	2,988,935	728,423		
„ frozen	„	2,353,095	349,825		
Liquid		.....	.....		
Hides and Skins, Raw (except Furs)					
Buffalo (hides) all kind	pcs.	.....	163,633		
	lbs.	.....	.....		
Calf skins all kind	pcs.	.....	3,224		
	lbs.	.....	.....		
Cattle (hides) all kind	pcs.	.....	2,648		
	lbs.	.....	.....		
Cow (hides) all kind	pcs.	.....	66,144		
	lbs.	.....	.....		
Deer and doe all kind (skins)	pcs.	.....	59,454		
	lbs.	.....	.....		
Goat and kid all kind (skins)	pcs.	.....	4,049,455		
	lbs.	.....	.....		
Horse, colt & ass (hides) all kind	pcs.	.....	9,262		
	lbs.	.....	.....		
Sheep and lamb (skins) all kind	pcs.	606,199	1,649,767		
	lbs.	.....	.....		
Furs, Dressed and Undressed:					
Dog	pcs.	4,910	11,861		
Ermine	„	54,776	97,417		
Fox, all kinds	„	138,522	1,385,346		
Hare and rabbit	„	878,942	320,686		
Kolinsky	„	243,438	764,242		
Lynx	„	610	11,838		
Marmot	„	45,155	47,957		
Marten	„	.....	10,356		
Mink	„	.....	.....		
Nedepeski	„	.....	.....		
Raccoon	„	98,646	306,645		
Sable	„	4,574	348,336		
Squirrel	„	2,748,318	2,918,246		
Weasel	„	805,139	1,123,501		
Wolf	„	9,164	106,269		
All others	„	4,090,409	5,767,477		
Manufactures of Furs and Fur Skins:					
Dog and goatskin mats	pcs.	212,166	353,988		
All other manufactures	„	.....	346,715		
Miscellaneous Animal Products:					
Feathers and mfrs. of	lbs.	1,829,088	704,974		
Intestines, (bladders, intestines, etc.)	„	.....	2,691,873		
Total			$27,747,676		
Group 1—Vegetable Food Products, Oil Seeds, Expressed Oils and Beverages (class 10311 to 17801)					
Grains and Preparations					
Buckwheat	lbs.	.....	.....		
Kaoliang					
Fodders and Feeds, N.E.S.					
Beancake and meal	lbs.	16,726,506	316,230		
Fruits and Nuts:					
Ginger, preserved	lbs.	14,894	3,081		
Peanuts, shelled	„	64,218,500	3,001,403		
„ unshelled	„	8,435,015	336,856		
Walnuts, shelled	„	2,624,522	520,622		
„ unshelled	„	1,647,096	108,211		
Oil Seeds and Vegetable Oils					
Apricot & peach kernels	lbs.	53,050	5,605		
Flaxseed, linseed	„	384,676	15,674		
Hempseed	„	1,346,928	35,846		
Rapeseed	„	100	4		
Sesame seed	„	1,138,396	60,623		
Oil seeds, n.o.l.	„	4,351,104	188,793		
Bean oil	„	13,589,745	989,412		
Peanut oil	„	16,796,983	1,212,385		
Wood oil (Tung nuts)	„	50,828,574	5,132,084		
All other oils	„	50,313	6,303		
Vegetable tallow	„	5,969,809	507,647		
Perilla oil	„	1,520,000	194,577		
Cocoa, Coffee, Tea & Spices:					
Cassia	lbs.	1,183,128	66,693		
Tea	„	749,689	116,458		
Total			$12,818,054		
Group 2—Other Vegetable Products, except fibres and wood (class 20011 to 29616)					
Gems, Resins & Balsams, N.E.S.					
Camphor, crude	lbs.	139,821	66,690		
Crude Drugs & Essential Oils, N.E.S.					
Rhubarb	lbs.	39,060	9,356		
Camphor oil	„	57,848	3,836		
Dyeing & Tanning Materials of					
Quebracho extract	lbs.	.....	.....		
Gallnuts	„	1,908,595	213,235		
Seeds, Except Oil Seeds					
Millet	lbs.	.....	.....		
All others	„	.....	3,815		
Tobacco					
Tobacco leaf	lbs.	435,877	87,064		
Miscellaneous Vegetable Products					
Fans, palm leaf	lbs.	127,017	25,052		
Total			$409,048		
Group 3—Textiles (class 30011 to 39593)					
Cotton					
Cotton, raw	lbs.	9,726,052	2,251,313		
„ waste	„	363,615	34,698		
„ lace „ embroideries	„	.....	1,607,485		
„ misc. mfrs.	„	.....	23,248		
Other Vegetable Fibres, N.E.S.					
Fibres, vegetable and textile and mfrs. of, not otherwise listed	lbs.	.....	337,915		
Grass cloth & mfrs.	„	.....	61,964		
Hats, straw	Dozens	3,256	7,394		
„ rush	„	25,994	19,578		
„ fiber	„	7,416	18,077		
Mattings & rugs	Sq.Yds.	884,499	120,417		
Strawbraid	Yards	97,407,780	259,457		
Wool and Hair					
Carpets, wool	Sq.Yds.	305,671	2,358,819		
Wool, sheep's	lbs.	35,165,065	9,799,309		
Hair, goat	„	112,632	33,629		
„ camel	„	.....	.....		
„ horse	„	667,207	499,041		
„ human, raw, Asiatic	„	859,516	312,242		
„ nets	„	64,571	594,460		
„ all other	„	.....	560,180		
Silk					
Silk, raw	lbs.	3,781,033	18,925,220		
„ wild	„	599,480	1,723,314		
„ waste	„	2,473,901	1,675,125		
„ piece goods	„	.....	131,218		
„ embroideries	„	.....	35,382		
„ miscellaneous	„	.....	15,016		
„ pongees	„	93,095	270,963		
„ cocoons, pierced	„	39,768	37,097		
Total			$41,622,561		

Group 4—Wood and Paper (class 40181 to 48724)

Manufactures of Wood			
Bamboo manufacture	lbs.	.....	70,734
Rattan, reed and woodware	„	.....	63,557
Black woodware	„	.....	16,430
Paper, Except Printed Matter			
Paper	lbs.	.....	6,734
Umbrellas	No.	453,186	135,835
Lanterns		.....	.....
Books and Other Printed Matter			
Books	Value	.....	6,775
Total			$300,065

Group 5—Non-Metallic Minerals (class 50011 to 59590)

Coal, Petroleum and Asphalt			
Coal	Tons	12	122
Clay and Clay Products			
Porcelain, Chinaware, Pottery, etc.	lbs.	.....	24,221
Other Non-Metallic Minerals			
Jadeware	Value	.....	20,241
Precious stones	„	.....	1,444
Total			$47,028

Group 6—Ores, Metals and Manufactures, Except Machinery and Vehicles (class 60011 to 69999)

Iron and Steel			
Iron ore	Ton	.....	.....
Pig Iron	„	144	2,023
Ferro-Alloying Metals			
Tungsten ore	lbs.	29,464	4,871
Aluminium Antimony, and Cobalt			
Antimony, crude	lbs.	.....	61,115
„ oxide	„	.....	78,011
„ regulus	„	.....	979,603
Copper, Brass and Bronze			
Brass, and mfrs. of	lbs.	.....	78,513
Bronze „ „ „ „		.....	123
Copper „ „ „ „		.....	.....
Precious Metals, Jewelry and Plated Ware			
Gold bars	Ounces	4,604	100,171
Gold coins	Value	.....	.....
Jewelry	„	.....	.....
Total			$1,304,430

Group 7—Machinery and Vehicles (class 70011 to 79361)

Electrical Machinery and Apparatus			
Electric lamps	pcs.	.....	.....

Group 8—Chemicals (class 80021 to 87519)

Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Preparations			
Blister flies (Cantharis)	lbs.	8,342	4,897
Other Chemicals			
Acid, tannic	lbs.	.....	.....
Other chemicals and drugs	„	22,400	5,460
Musk	Ounces	2,780	43,926
Explosives, Fireworks and Ammunition			
Firecrackers	lbs.	1,280,353	247,538
Total			$301,821

Group 9—Miscellaneous (class 90101 to 99999)

Art Works			
Art, works of	lbs.	.....	151,371
Miscellaneous Articles			
Bristles	lbs.	1,343,218	2,192,227
Household & personal effects	Value	.....	4,905
Mah Jongg	„	.....	2,235
Unenumerated articles	„	.....	1,994,858
			$4,345,596
GRAND TOTALS			$88,946,279
Declared exports for the whole of China (exclusive of Canton) for June, 1925			$12,663,389

33-180

Chinese Newspapers In Manlia

BY DR. FRANCISCO VILLANUEVA CONLU.

THE total circulation in the Philippines of all daily papers, both native and foreign, is a little more than 131,400, and that of weeklies and all other publications amounts to 195,700.

The Chinese residents realized the need of publishing a daily newspaper printed in the Chinese language in Manila about sixteen years ago, a few years before the outbreak of the Chinese Revolution and the declaration of the Republic of China.

The First Chinese Newspaper

As the result of the united effort of several Chinese capitalists the *Kong Li Po* was published, being the first Chinese journalistic venture in the Islands Prior to this time all Chinese papers circulating in the Philippines came from Hongkong, Canton, Amoy, Shanghai and Peking. The machine was ordered from America, the types and other equipment from China, and the editors and printers from Amoy and Canton. The *Kong Li Po* is a paper published exclusively in Chinese every day except Sundays.

Growth of Chinese Journalism

After the publication of the *Kong Li Po* the interest of the Chinese reading public was aroused and many other dailies came into existence, such as the *Man Ho Po*, (organ of several Kuomintang people), *Chinese Commercial News* (organ of Chinese commerce and trade), *Ping Ming Po* (organ of the Chinese Labor Union), *Chinese National Tribune* (patronized by students) *Wa Chiu Pong Po* (independent) and *Chinese Herald*. The four last mentioned papers have been discontinued.

Several magazines were also published and circulated. They are *The Philippine Chinese Advocate, The Philippine Weekly, The Little Friend Magazine and The China Light Review.*

All these papers and magazines are published in Manila.

Chinese Newspaper Sections

The system followed by Chinese journalists in running a paper or magazine is similar to that adopted in the most important cities of China. Besides the editorial section, the following are the different sections contained in a Chinese daily: (a) Philippine local news; (b) Chinese correspondence from Canton, Amoy, Shanghai, Peking and other important cities of China; (c) International affairs; (d) Novel or short-story; (e) Translations from foreign authors; (f) advertisements; (g) Shipping and exchange reports. The *Chinese Commercial News* has a special section on trade and business. The *Kong Li Po* reeceives cable news from Amoy; The *Man Ho Po* publishes cable news from Hongkong and Caton; and *The Chinese Commercial News* prints cable reports from Shanghai and Peking.

The Chinese magazines partake more of a literary character. The *China Light Review*, the only Chinese monthly that at present exists, is published in English and Chinese.

Chinese Editorial Staff

Chinese dailies and magazines are provided with efficient and experienced editorial staff. Generally the staff of a daily is composed of four persons, including the editor, and that of a magazine consists of about two men. Many of the local editors have acquired their training and experience in China.

The Philippine Libel Law

Most of the Chinese dailies and magazines publish editorial columns.

In the Islands the Law of Extratorriteriality is not applied and foreigners, like Chinese citizens, are subject to the laws of the Philippines while residing in the country. When a Chinese newspaperman is sued for libel, the law that is applied is the Philippine Libel Law, Act 277. This law is quite different from the law that is in force in several parts of China. According to this law the author of the libel as well as the editor and proprietor of the newspaper or magazine where in the article has been published are liable to prosecution. However, in all criminal cases for libel the truth may be given in evidence to the court, and if it appears that the matter charged as libellous is true and

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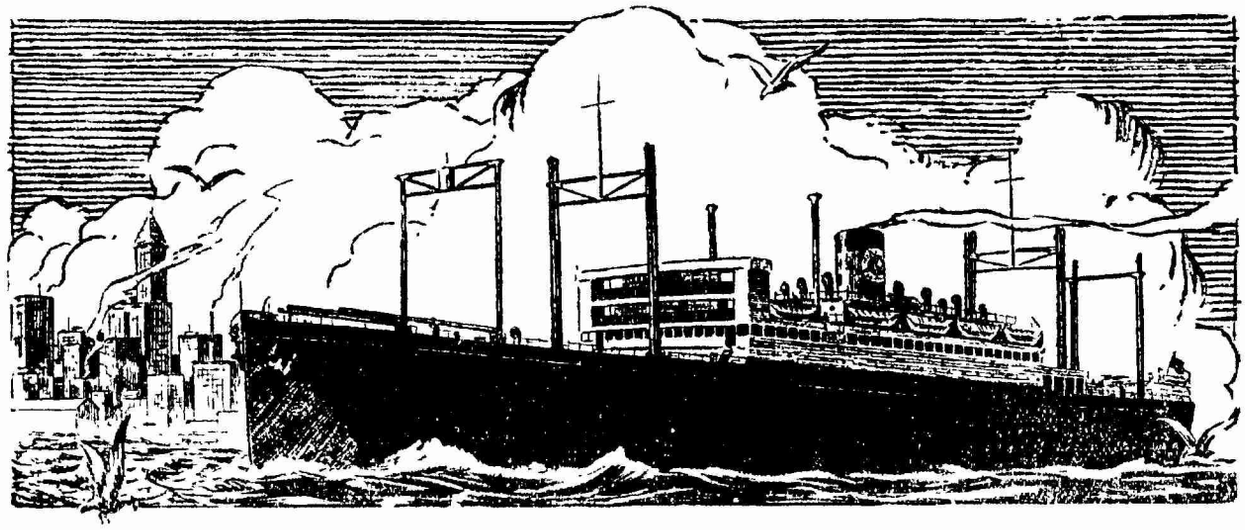

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33-181

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was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the accused shall be acquitted; but to establish this defense, not only must the truth of the matter so charged be proven, but also that it was published with good motives and for justifiable ends. Several Chinese editors have at various times been brought before the Philippine courts, charged with libel.

Advertising and Circulation

Chinese advertising managers employ the same ways used in China in getting advertisements and securing subscriptions. Some Chinese dailies and magazines employ Filipinos and Americans as assistant managers.

There are about 55,000 Chinese residents in the Philippines. However, the circulation of Chinese dailies is very limited, ranging from 800 to 2,000 subscribers for every newspaper, and from 1,000 to 2,000 subscribers for every magazine. The subscription rate ranges from 2.60 to 1.90 Philippine currency (about Mex. $1.30 to Mex $1.60 Shanghai currency) for the Philippines and from 1.10 to 2.20 (about Mex. $1.00 to Mex. $1.80 Shanghai currency) for China, according to the kind of the paper that is being subscribed to.

No Chinese newspaper is published in the provinces, and all Chinese residing outside of Manila, the capital, depend on Manila papers for their supply of news and comments.

Most of the printing machines used by Chinese papers have been bought from the United States.

Chinese Public Opinion

Chinese newspapers exert a deciding influence on the local Chinese community. They constitute a contribution to the common effort of the Philippine Government and the Filipine people to bring about a widely circulated public opinion and to arouse the interest of the people in reading matters.

Though with regard to Chinese affairs, the papers are generally partisan, yet, they are neutral concerning Philippine politics and adopt a friendly attitude toward local foreigners.

Manila, P. I., July 20, 1925.

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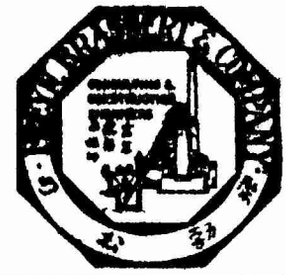

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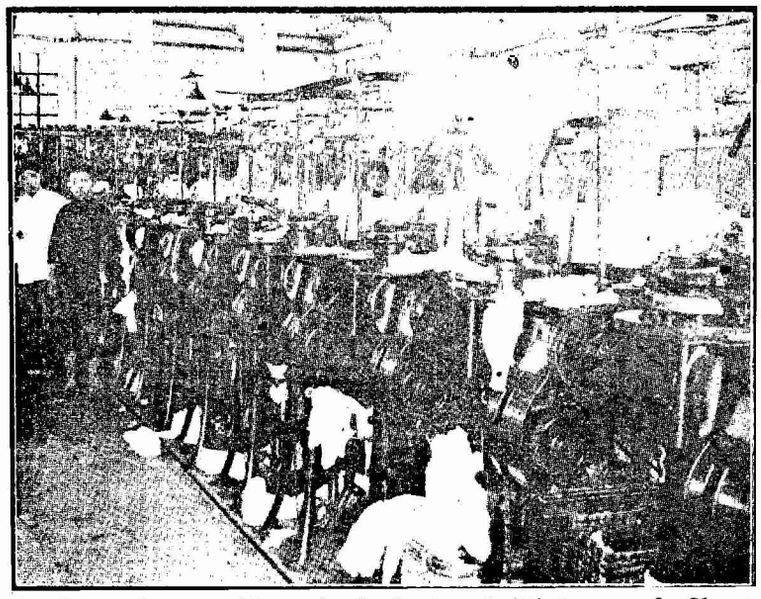
Shanghai, China's Great Knitting Center

BY B. Y. LEE

The knitting industry is comparatively new in China and during the last few years, it has experienced a period of very rapid expansion all over the country, particularly in Shanghai, which port offers various kinds of inducements toward its development on a large scale.

From a household industry it has become a factory industry, employing specialized machinery for the production of large quantities of hosiery and a limited quantity of underwear. The annual production has reached more than ten million dozen pairs not including those made of woven fabrics worn by a great majority of the conservative and peasant classes. It will not be surprising to see the consumption quadrupled within the next decade. The future prospects of this industry are bright and has great possibilities, as China as a whole offers exceptional opportunities for knitting factories and knitted goods. Owing to the lack of technical experience and ample supply of capital, the rapid growth of the industry may be temporarily retarded.



Showing modern machinery in the hosiery knitting room of a Shanghai knitting factory.

China has two great knitting centers—Hongkong in the South and Shanghai in the Center. The former is the original knitting center, it being started over twenty years ago. It is a distributing center, not a consuming center. Including the City of Canton and its near-by knitting districts there are about one thousand power knitting machines in operation. Being a most prosperous British Colony, it plays a very important part in the general trading of South China as a transhipping point. It is a free port, and thus escapes a duty of 5%, which gives it an advantage over Shanghai. There are more than ten modern knitting factories in this colony and its daily output is about five thousand dozen pairs, besides its underwear production. The half-hose produced there and also those in Canton are shorter, in accordance with custom and weather conditions, but they are not suitable to the northern market. Before Shanghai became a knitting center, a lot of knitted goods produced there used to be exported as far as to Manchuria, but now the latter has captured a greater portion of the trade.

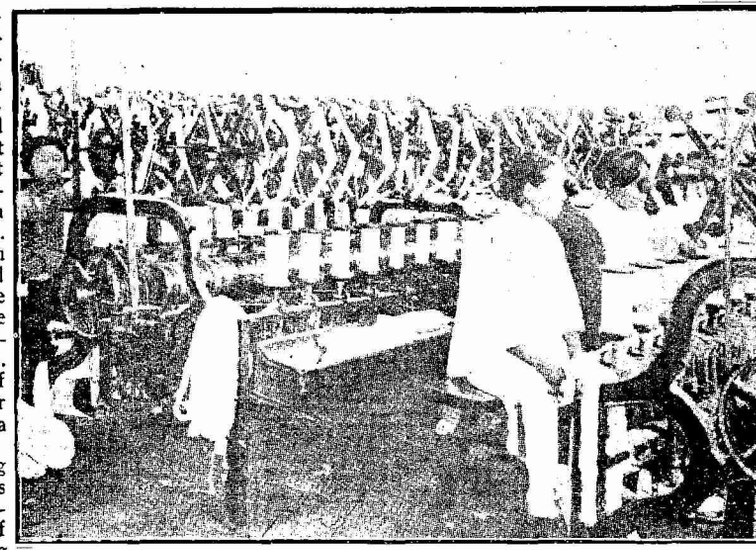
Shanghai is rapidly becoming a great knitting center in China superseding Hongkong, and indications are that within the next few years, its annual production will be more than doubled. Shanghai, by virtue of being a great cotton spinning, industrial and banking center, has more attractions for this industry than any other city. The number of factories including those equipped with hand machines is around one hundred, and there are from 70 to 80 members of the Chinese Knitting Association, which was organised in 1918. The number of power machines in operation in Shanghai and vicinity is around nine hundred, all of American manufacture—Scott & Williams and Brinton and Banner being represented by American firms. The underwear industry is just beginning to develop in Shanghai. The first factory equipped with German machines was started about 20 years ago and recently an American firm sold more than a dozen machines in and around Shanghai.

Among the most prosperous and progressive knitting factories in Shanghai is the Pioneer Knitting Mill, Yangstepoo, which was organised in 1917 with an initial capital of Mex. $100,000. To-day the factory occupies 10 mow of land and is equipped with two hundred power machines besides 100 hand machines, and is a capitalised at a half million dollars. The total number of operators is 800 including the day and night shifts. It is the only factory in China equipped with a paper box plant, together with up-to-date mercerzing, dyeing and finishing facilities. Ladies' long stockings are knitted both from silk and mercerised yarn for export to various Asiatic countries. The company was promoted by an American returned student; is managed by a British returned student and is superintended by a French returned student.

Around Shanghai and vicinity, as Wusih and Soochow, there are dozens of small factories equipped with three to six machines, which may be termed "sweat shops." The number of small factories run with hand-machines is so numerous that it is almost impossible to ascertain the exact number. Some are equipped with a few hand-machines and employ child-labor and they are termed "semi-educational" or "semi-industrial" institutions.

These hand-machines are of various makes—German, American, Japanese and Chinese. In operating the most common type of hand-machine the knitter must pick up each needle when knitting the heel and toe. This type of machine is commonly used for knitting semi-foreign style ladies' stockings for native consumption, the price varying from ten to 20 Mex. dollars. The other type is the semi-auto hand machine the price of which is from 100 to 150 dollars apiece. A skillful knitter can produce as many as three dozens per working day of 12 hours on the semi-auto machine. When a cylinder is changed, any class of hose can be produced, whether men's half hose, ladies stocking, "extension hose" or hose for foot-bound women. The latter type is still in great demand from northern provinces.

The knitting industry, seen from a modern point of view, is purely an American institution, as all power machines, without a single exception, are imported from America. This is due to the foresight of an American machinery maker, who appointed a Chinese, educated in America, to be their representative in Hongkong twenty years ago. It is especially in the knitting industry that American ideas and ideals are put into practice. When visiting a modern equipped factory, one can hardly convince himself of being in a Chinese institution. Practically everything used there is "made in America" with the exception of knitting needles, which the Japanese are constantly supplying, but even the needles are not good enough to compete with those of American make in spite of the fact that the Japanese needle is considerably lower in price than the American needle. During and immediately after the World War, American dyestuff was generally used, but during the last few years, the Germans are gradually getting back this trade.



Thread being wound upon paper spools by means of the universal winder in a Shanghai knitting factory.

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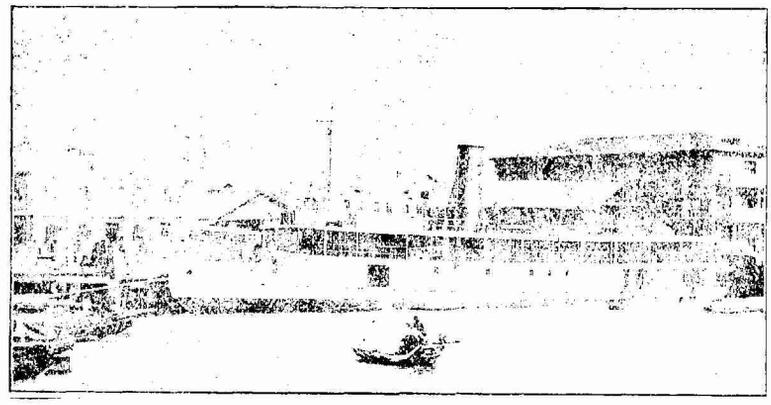

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The hosiery yarn used for better grades is practically all imported either from England or from Japan, the latter country being predominant as its price is generally cheaper its delivery quicker, and its selling methods and credit arrangements better than most other nations. Yarn for coarse grades is spun in Shanghai cotton mills, which can supply such yarn at the cheapest price obtainable anywhere in China. A few mills in Shanghai have tried to spin fine yarn to suit the knitting use, but the price cannot compete with that of Japan.

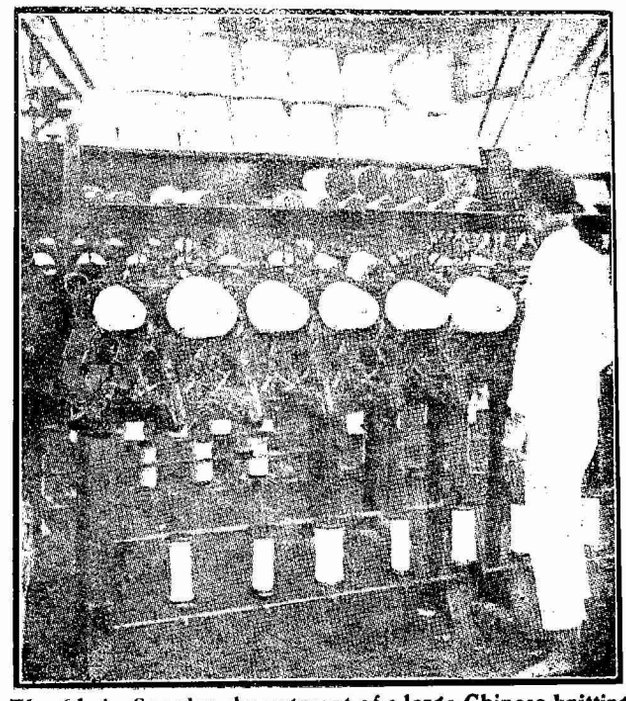
There are no reliable statistics concerning the exact amount of hosiery yarn used annually, but generally speaking it takes a little over one pound of yarn to knit one dozen pairs of hose. The total annual consumption of hosiery of all kinds is approximately 10,000,000 dozen pairs. Thus the yarn consumption is more than 100,000,000 pounds, not including the imported hosiery. Out of the total consumption, it is safe to say that at least 50% is of good grades. Of this imported yarn reaching to some 50,000,000 pounds, Japan supplies the greater percentage. Most of the imported yarn comes in skeins (baled) but rarely in cones. America has shared a very little portion of this trade, although Chinese knitters prefer the yarn better but cannot use it to a great extent on account of its high price.

Most operators in knitting factories are girls and women with the exception of the machinists, dyers and overseers. A few male operators are on the night shift as it is inconvenient for female workers to come and go during those hours. The working hours are generally from six in the morning to six at night. Operators are paid on the piecework plan and their wages vary from 20 to 50 cents per day.

The common size hose produced is from 9 inches to 10 inches for the domestic consumption and the larger size, say from 10 inches up, is for export. The silk "extension" stocking for girls and women is of smaller size, from 6 to 7 inches. The export business is conducted either through commission houses or by direct methods. For domestic trade, the popular demand of the higher middle class is the grade knitted with 42's or 32's ply mercerised yarn weighing about one pound per dozen pairs and whose price is from three to four dollars per dozen. It is the custom of the country in the knitting industry that the selling is done on long credit, nominally in 50 days, but in general practise among the retailers and shopmerchants the payments on goods purchased are often cleared up in three periods during a year, namely, just before the Spring Festival, the Autumn Festival and New Year. This practise of deferred payments has often retarded or even ruined the rapid development of this industry, which is generally in the hands of small capitalists.

Competition in this industry has been very keen, particularly in the low grades, which are being produced on hand machines in "sweat shops" operating all over the country. During the last few years, many smaller factories have been liquidated, partly because of the keen competition, but largely because of the high price of yarn that and the fact during the corresponding period, the prices realized for hosiery goods did not advance in the same ratio.

After all, the industry on the whole is managed and controlled by Chinese only, unlike that of the cotton spinning industry, in which foreign mills have a large share. As soon as the political and economic conditions of the country are normal and as soon as the mass of the common people have acquired the taste for the automatic seamless hosiery, the prosperity of the knitting industry in this country will have its own new epoch.



The Skein Spooler department of a large Chinese knitting factory in Shanghai.

Men and Events

Mr. Hayden Nichols, formerly manager of the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, Shanghai, is now connected with the Commercial Department of the U. S. Consulate-General.

Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, president of Yenching University Peking, arrived in Shanghai last week-end on his way to the United States to secure funds for the new School of Chinese studies. He will return in October.

The American Consulate-General is interested in securing information as to the whereabouts of Mr. Mariano G. Dioso, who is thought to be in Shanghai. Any particulars concerning his present whereabouts will be greatly appreciated.

Mr. Lynn Franklin of the United States Consulate-General in Hongkong, returned from America with his bride on the *Empress of Australia*, which arrived in Shanghai last Sunday. While in port Mr. and Mrs. Franklin stopped at the Astor House.

Mr. W. F. Hypes, president of the Chicago Y. M. C. A. and an official of the firm of Marshal Field and Company, who was in China several months ago, returned to Chicago on June 3, having traveled around the world. He was accompained by Mrs. Hypes.

Miss Gertude T. E. Chur, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. D. S. E. Chur, after three years at the New England conservatory of Music, Boston, returned home after graduation on the *Empress of Australia* last Sunday to take up her duties with McTyeire School, where she graduated several years ago. She was accompanied by her friend, Miss Grace Zia, graduate of Wellesley, Mass. Miss Zia will take up duty with Ginling College, Nanking, as professor of physical education.

Dr. H. J. Howard, of the Union Medical College Peking, who was captured by bandits in the attack made on a party of foreigners on Major Palmer's ranch in North Manchuria, has spent several years in China. Prior to joining the Peking Medical College about six years ago, Dr. Howard was on the staff of the Medical College in Canton. He is also well known in missionary circles in Japan, having with Mrs. Howard and family spent several vacations at the summer resort at Karuizawa. Dr. Howard is about 45 years old.

The Institute of Public Relations which has been meeting in Honolulu with delegates from various countries about the Pacific, voted before closing the sessions, to appoint a committee for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. The following were named as members of the committee: J. B. Condliff, Canterbury college, New Zealand; Jeremiah W. Jenks, New York university; Mrs. Parker S. Maddux, former president of the San Francisco League of Women Voters; Arthur L. Dean, president of the University of Hawaii; G. W. Cowan of Vancouver, B. C.; T. Z. Koo, World's Christian Student Federation, Geneva; Miss Y. T. Law, China; S. U. Auyang, China; M. Zumoto, Japanese publicist; Dr. Kajunosuke Ibuka, chairman of the Young Men's Christian Association of Japan; and J. T. Massey general secretary of the Adelande (Australia) Y. M. C A.

Major Palmer Slain by Bandits

While assisting in the defense of a Chinese village near, his ranch on the Sungari River, Major Morgan Palmer, formerly in charge of American Red Cross relief work among Russian emigres in Manchuria, was killed on July 20 by bandits, according to information reaching Peking last week. His Chinese servant was also killed.

Dr. Harvey Howard, head of the optical department of Rockefeller Institute, who with several other foreigners was visiting Major Palmer, is being held for ransom by the bandits. Others in the party are free and safe. The American Consul at Harbin is making strong representations to Marshal Chang Tso-lin in connection with the matter. The American Legation is forwarding a preliminary statement of facts to the Waichiaopu.

Major Morgan Palmer was well known in both America and China as a result of his work in connection with the relief of Russian refugees in Manchuria. After being connected with the Salt Gabelle for many years, Mr. Palmer, in the turmoil which marked the years following the Russian revolution, accepted a commission in the American Red Cross and was assigned to take charge of the relief work of that organization in Manchuria.

The ranch of which Mr. Palmer was in charge, was started some ten years ago by a group of Americans as a colonisation project with a view to relieving sufferers in the then recent famines, helping to develop the rich regions of Northern Manchuria, and demonstrating the value of modern agricultural machinery in opening the great prairies where workmen and work animals were few and difficult to maintain. The project was initiated by Mr. L. S. Palen, formerly of the Chinese Customs, who obtained a tract of some 15,000 acres of rich unbroken land in Eastern Heilungkiang, in the angle lying between the Amur and Sungari Rivers and near their confluence. Among those interested in the enterprise were Mr. Charles R. Crane, then United States Minister to China, and the late Major Willard Straight.

On Vast Scale

A great quantity of American agricultural machinery was purchased, Danish and American agricultural experts were brought out to supervise the work, and large numbers of buildings were erected for residence, stabling, etc. Severe floods in the Sungari Valley proved a heavy set-back during the first two years of the undertaking, and the welter of the World War further disorganised the scheme.

The history of the project is extensively dealt with in an article written by Major Palmer himself which appeared in the November 1st (1924) issue of the *China Weekly Review*.

It is expected that the State Department will instruct Mr. John Van Antwerp MacMurray, American Minister to China, to demand that the Peking government fix responsibility for the crime.

Ends Tong War in States

Chang Ziang-Ling

The Mayor of Boston, Mass., on May 7, presented Consul General Chang with the key to that old city, the birthplace of the American Revolution, officially eulogizing his service for peace among Chinese and remarking that Consul Chang's tact if applied to the League of Nations, would accomplish greater service to mankind. This is the first Chinese either in official or private life known in history to have received such an honor. Chinatown presented him a large silver cup inscribed in both English and Chinese for his work for peace.

The war between Onleong and Hip Sing Yong was finally settled on March 27, 1925. A peace treaty for resumption of permanent peace among Chinese members of both tongs all over the United States, was signed at three o'clock March 27 in the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association in the presence of the Chinese Consul-General.

(*Continued On Page 170*)

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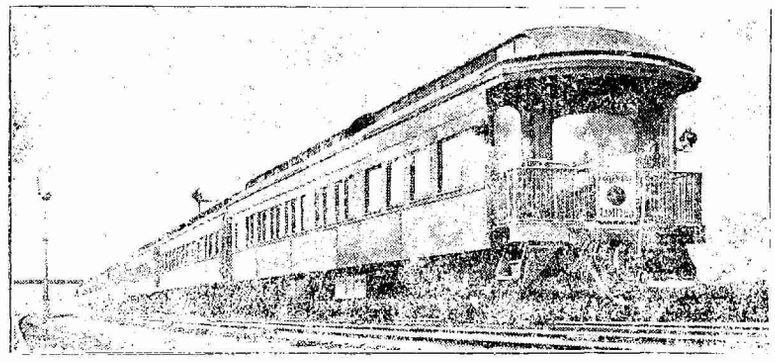

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The Tong War broke out on October 8, 1924, and lasted until March 27, with a truce of four weeks in November, arranged by Consul-General Chang.

The total cases of shooting in different parts of the U.S. was nearly a hundred, and actual killings numbered almost forty.

Economic losses among the whole Chinese community in the U. S. ran into millions of dollars by way of direct losses in business and indirect losses of persons. Most laundries and restaurants maintained by Chinese in different small cities were closed for fear of attacks by enemy tongs during the war.

One of the two tongs was known to have spent a million and a quarter for the prosecution of the war.

After an interval of four months from Thanksgiving Day, on which date the first peace delegation adjourned upon the expiration of the armistice arranged by Consul-General Chang, a second delegation composed of influential leaders from Chinese communities of San Francisco, Chicago, Seattle, Washington, Portland, Oregon, Philadelphia, Pa., Boston, Mass. and New York, met at Chicago and then in New York City early in March. Their work was fruitless. Thereupon, the head of the delegation, or the presiding officer, Hsi Pei Sung, the President of the Chinese Peace Society in San Francisco, booked passage to leave for San Francisco by the four o'clock train on Thursday March 28 because his brother was dying. When the head was gone, of course, the whole delegation dispersed automatically.

Seeing the crisis was great and faced with the prospect of an endless conflict (for after this no more effort at mediation could be planned for a long time to come) Consul-General Ziang-ling Chang adopted drastic methods of forcing himself into the council room where the Onleong leaders were secretly conferring. He refused to let the leaders return to the general meeting to announce their decision (final) until he was assured of this being a favorable one. Arguments and persuasion for a long time, with himself against ten able talkers, finally won the peace. All Chinatown was dazzled at Consul-General Chang's success in turning the utter failure of the delegation's effort at peace into a sudden victory and he was acclaimed at the scene of the meeting, and, notably, was cheered even by his political opponent Kuomintang, leaders and members heartily joining.

Following is a brief sketch of the life of Consul Chang:

Chinese Consul General: born Shanghai, China, Nov. 1891. Educated at St. John's University, Shanghai, and Columbia University, New York City. Secretary of the cabinet 1917-1921. Has been acting Director of the Translation Bureau of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Associate Councillor of the Ministry of Interior, Associate Secretary of the Ministry of Communications, Secretary of the Bureau for the Custody of Enemy Property, Attache to the Chinese Legation in Washington, D. C., Assistant Editor of the *Peking Daily News*, Holder of Second highest Decoration of Chinese Government, a rare honor for his age and rank. Holder of Second Highest Golden Crop Decoration, with Sash and Brilliancy, of the government of the Republic of China. Secretary and Departmental Chinese Delegation to the Disarmament Conference at Washington, D. C.

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News from Central China

The Hankow Chamber of Commerce has telegraphed the Peking government expressing its intention of enforcing a rigid anti-British boycott to back up the government in its negotiations with the British. The Chamber also intimated that the boycott will be continued until a satisfactory settlement is arranged in regard to the Shanghai, Hankow and Shameen cases.

A committee has been named by Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan to formulate plans for the estabishment of the Hupeh Provincial Bank. The main purpose of the new bank will be to stabilize the finances of Hupeh and to replace the cash-notes, issued by the Hupeh Government Specie Bank, with dollar notes. The Specie Bank has in circulation over 90,000-000 cash-notes of 1000 cash or 100 coppers each, and such notes are secured on landed property under the custody of the Bank amounting to $10,000,000, or 30,000,000 cash-notes. It is proposed that the new Bank issue dollar notes to replace the cash-notes which will be called back within three years. This will save the fluctuations and depreciation of the cash-notes which represent copper currency.

The Defence Commissioner of the Upper Yangtze has sent his delegates to Hankow to confer with the local authorities to make arrangements for recruiting troops for his army. Recruiting agents have been sent out to various districts in Honan to enlist new men. Troops in Hupeh are all quietly planning to enlarge, and regular recruiting offices are established in Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang to receive jobless people.

The Chambers of Commerce of Hanyang and Wuchang have also declared their determination to institute an anti-British boycott. Special committees have been appointed to investigate the present stocks of British goods in the hands of Chinese merchants with a view to checking future orders.

The latest report from Chungking, Szechuen, states that a part of the striking laborers may resume work shortly, and the anti-British tension has eased off considerably. The British and Japanese members of the staff of the Maritime Customs and the Post Office have also returned to work under the protection of the Chinese authorities. The principal causes of the ease-off are the financial difficulties confronting the agitators and the strict measures to halt troubles put into force by General Wong.

During the shipping strike between Hankow and Shanghai, which obliges Jardine Matheson & Co. and Butterfield & Swire to suspend their sailings, the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co. and a few minor Chinese companies have had an undisputed monopoly of the Hankow-Shanghai trade. The China Merchants godowns in various ports along the route are all taxed to their capacity. There is as yet no indication as to when the British shipping companies will resume regular sailings. The Japanese companies have suffered the same fate as the British, their entire fleet of river steamers being tied up at the various ports.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu has issued a statement denying all the press reports concerning his opinions about the Shanghai and Hankow cases. He stated he has not sent any representative to interview Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, Chang Tso-lin and Feng Yu-hsiang. According to this statement, Marshal Wu has so far expressed no opinion on the current situation and China's relations with Britain and Japan.

The Shanghai Chinese Chamber of Commerce has addressed a note to the Peking-Hankow Railway administration in Hankow, advising that Shanghai is being threatened with a serious coal shortage on account of the non-arrival of foreign coal through the general shipping tie-up. In order to save the industries in Shanghai from being handicapped, the Chamber urges the railway authuorities to make effective arrangements so that coal produced along the line can be transported to Shanghai.

A Peking telegram states that the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs in Hankow, Mr. Hu Chun, has advised the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that on account of the stubborn attitude of the British Consul-General in Hankow it would be more advisable that the Hankow case of June 11 be transferred to Peking for further negotiations. The provincial authorities have also requested the Ministry to outline a general policy for dealing with the British in regard to the Hankow incident, but so far the Ministry has expressed no opinion on the matter.

A Chinese press report states that the merchants of Hwangshikong, the next port below Hankow, have recently destroyed by fire stocks of British and Japanese goods valued at $20,000, in front of the city temple as a manifestation of their protest against the Shanghai and Honkow incidents.

With a view to raising a steady fund to back up the strikers in Shanghai, the Shanghai Chinese Chamber of

Commerce is reported to have proposed to the Hankow Chamber a plan to raise strike funds by surcharging 10 per cent on the ticket prices of all theatres and recreation places in Hankow and other places.

After several conferences with his subordinate officials, Governor Chao Heng-ti has decided upon a policy of repression of all anti-foreign violence and mob movements, meantime making public his sympathy with the national movement. Proclamations have been issued warning the people not to interfere with the loading of daily food supplies of the foreign gunboats and steamers in port. The Japanese steamer, *Wuling Maru*, made a peaceful sailing for Hankow under government protection.

Agitators have been working hard in Hankow to stage a grand demonstration in these cities, but without apparent success. Now, several retired generals have organized a diplomatic association to further the agitations about the Hankow case, and with their backing, it is possible that the delayed parade will come to pass in the near future. The generals plan to hold the demonstration on an extensive scale, and will have a parade both on land and on the rivers, covering the cities of Hankow, Hanyang Wuchang and Kinkow.

Owing to renewal of sleepers on the Canton-Hankow Railway, Wuchang-Changsha section, the speed of all trains have been increased to an average of 15 miles per hour, and from now on the Wuchang-Changsha section will be covered in 18 hours. Regular train services have been arranged by the railway.

The present drought in Hupeh is causing considerable anxiety among the farming people. For the purpose of offering prayer to the God of Mercy for rain, Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan has ordered prohibition of cattle slaughtering five times, besides personally offering prayers in the temple, but he was rewarded only with a few minutes of shower. Now Marshal Hsiao has decided to order the prohibition indefinitely until a heavy rain comes. It is said that unless rain come before long, famine is inevitable in Hupeh on account of the failure of the autumn crops.

The whole Hankow incident of June 11 will be published in book form by *The Independant Herald*, the American newspaper of Hankow. Different angles of the case as well as all happenings connected and following the incident will be dealt with at length.

A Chungking dispatch indicates that the allied troops are waging an attack upon General Yang Sen on three lines. It is also said that General Yuan Chu-ming of the Kweichow troops has assumed the post of commander-in-chief of the Szechuen and Kweichow allied troops and has gone to the front.

The Chinese cotton mills in Wuchang, which have been closed for summer vacation, are reported to be planning to resume operations shortly on account of the present great demand for cotton thread as a result of the continued tie-up of the Shanghai cotton mills. The old stock of the products of the Tso An Mill has been almost entirely disposed of and fresh orders continue to arrive from Shanghai and other cities in East China.

General Lu Ching-shan, commander of the Hupeh 18th Division and Commander-in-chief of the Upper Yangtze, arrived in Hankow from Ichang on Wednesday afternoon for the purpose of attending the military conference called by Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan. General Liu Kien-chang, commander of the 8th Division is reported to have also arrived.

Mr. Hu Chun, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Hankow, has received a telegram from Mr. Shen Jui-lin, Minister of Foreign Affairs, asking him to take a trip to Peking to confer with the Waichiaopu in connection with the Hankow incident. It is understood that the Commissioner may leave for the capital within the next few days.

According to official reports received by the local authorities, sixty-two out of the total sixty nine districts in Hupeh are now affected by the famine. Conditions in thirty of the districts are described to be very serious. Siangyang, Yunyang, Mienyang and a few other districts however are showing no signs of a food panic.

The students of both the the Griffith John College, Hankow, and Wesley College, Wuchang, who quit their studies before the expiration of the last spring term on account of the Shanghai trouble, have now decided to never return to their "imperialistic" colleges. Mr. Fang, the Commissioner of Education for Hupeh, is reported to have made arrangements with the various govenment school authorities in Wuchang whereby the Wesley and Griffith John students can be admitted into the government institutions after the summer without taking any entrance examination.

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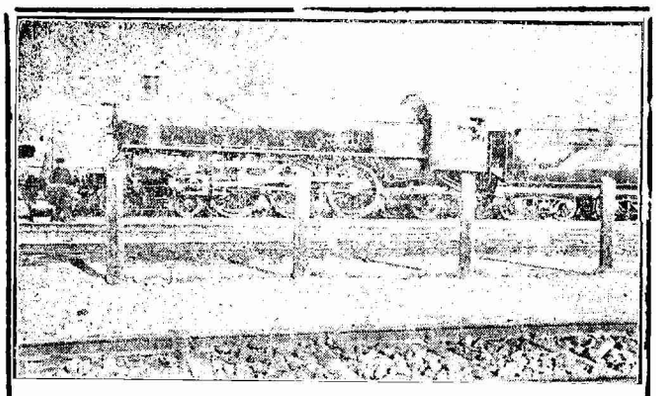

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Governor Chao Neng-ti ofHuman has asked General Ma Chi, Commander of the Wu Wei troops, to withdraw his guards from the Wuchang-Changsha railway districts as their service in protecting the railway is now considered unnecessary. A similar request is reported to have been made to Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan for the withdrawal of the Hupeh troops.

Political forces are working behind the present "Patriotic Movement" for the ousting of Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan from Hupeh and unless the local authorities take sufficieut precautions, a political shake-up for this center will be inevitable. Since the execution of Dr. Hsiao Yin-I and Pan Yee, two notorious local bad characters, following the riot on June 11 in Hankow, many rumors have been created and given currency throwing discredit upon Tupan Hsiao. There also have been rumors to the effect that rival faction leaders of Marshal Hsiao are contemplating taking advantage of the disturbing situation to stage a *coup d'etat* in Wuchang.

The Chinese Chambers of Commerce of Hankow, Wuchang and Hanyang have organized the Diplomatic Relief Association for the severance of economic relations with Britain by the merchants of the whole Hupeh Province. The general headquarters of this association will be estabilished in Hankow, Li Chan-peh being elected as chairman of the executive committee and Wang Sen-fu and Fan Pu-ching as vice-chairman. In addition to these executive officers, the Wuchang, Hanyang and Hankow chambers have each elected six delegates to serve deliberation members. There will be a branch office of the association in Wuchang and one in Hanyang.

With regard to the Chungking incident, a Chinese telegram from Ichang states that the office of commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Chungking handed to the British Consul there a second note in which six demands are made by the Chinese authorities. The demands include:—(1) Punishment, dismissal or deportation from Chungking of those British marines responsible for the occurrence. (2) Compensation. (3) Apology. (4) No dismissal of Chinese. (5) Guarantee for no recurrence of the incident and (6) Punishment of the officers of the British gunboat responsible for the incident.

The strike-boycott situation in Chungking which from July 1 to July 7 was extremely critical has eased somewhat and although the strike has not been officially called off work by coolies has been resumed in a few cases. Servants have returned to as many positions as are available. All British women and children have been ordered by the British authorities to evacuate the province. Conditions on the Chunking hills have never been so bad. Bands of *robbers are all over* the place armed with knives and guns, ransacking all the bungalows left empty by those forced to vacate them.

Negotiations to settle locally the Hankow incident of July 11 have opened between the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and the British Consul-General, who has been authorized to do so by the British Legation. On July 23 the first official interview was held, when the Commissioner presented five points for the consideration of the British Consul-General. The first and second points referred to the protection and defense of the Concession area, and it was agreed in principle that a system of co-operation should be devised between the British and Chinese authorities with a view to Chinese police and military forces being called to supplement the Concession police in the event of serious trouble beyond the powers of the Concession police themselves. It was agreed that a joint committee would be nominated to study the practical application of such a scheme. Point three referred to compensation for Chinese killed and wounded on June 11, and incidental damages. This point was reserved and the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs undertook to furnish details. Point four, which affected Messrs. Butterfield and Swire's interests in the native city, was also reserved. The Consul-General undertook to convey to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire the desire of the Chinese authorities that they should dismiss the Sikh watchmen and substitute Chinese, objection being taken to the presence of what were virtually foreign police in Chinese territory. Point five required assurance that there would be no further maltreatment of Chinese by Concession police, Indian and Chinese. Besides the above five points, Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan has referred the following demands to Waichiaopu:—(1) Return of the Concession and the abolition of the Consular jurisdiction rights and of all unequal treaties. (2) Punishment of all those directly responsible for the shooting and of the ringleaders in the disturbance. (3) That British gunboats shall not be anchored in Chinese territory. (4) Abolition of the system for the employment of British in the Chinese Customs House. (5) British factories established in Chinese territory must enforce Chinese labor laws. (6) Apology.

Hankow, July 25, 1925.

New Books and Publications

Rice: Its History as a Food Crop

Rice, by Edwin Bingham Copeland, Ph. D, 352 pp. and 27 illustrations. London, 1924, MacMillan & Co., Ltd.

In his book on "Rice" Dr. Copeland has made an extremely valuable contribution to the economic as well as the botanical literature of the Far East. The title is comprehensive, but it takes only a glance to see that the contents fulfill the expectations. Dr. Copeland has given us an exhaustive account of rice in all its phases both native and foreign in simple and direct language that all may understand and enjoy. His clear treatment aided by the unusually fine photographs of rice culture in the United States and in the Philippines, where he himself studied the business for so long, stamps it as the most complete and informative book on rice up to date. We are informed at the beginning that in the preparation of the book two basic principles were observed: (1) the rice plant is a living plant, and (2) rice-growing is a business. With this in view he commences at the beginning by giving us (1) the botany of rice (morphology), then (2) a discussion of the factors that constitute its environment and its reactions to them (physiology), followed by (3) a description of its diseases and pests (pathology), and (4) an enumeration and systematic discription of the features that distinguish varieties, and lastly (5) special accounts of rice-growing in the United States, in the Philippines, and in other lands. A chapter of general conclusions follows. We who live in China and are daily accustomed when using the dialect to speak of our meals and food as "rice" are somewhat surprised that China does not figure more prominently in these accounts. The author apparently anticipates this criticism, in answer to which he pleads that "it serves the reader's interest if the writer deals most thoroughly with the things he knows best."

Many interesting facts about rice are brought out in this book of which the ordinary person knows little. For instance, in his chapter on diseases and pests one can not help but feel after reading it that we are indeed fortunate if we ever get a crop, so many are the known enemies of rice. About 25 different kinds of Fungi are found parasitic on rice, one round worm, representatives of over 50 genera of insects, animals including crabs, snails, rodents, birds, wild hogs, and monkeys, and one plant which is parasitic on the roots.

Of the varieties one can not realize their numbers. To the casual eye rice is rice, some glutinous, some starchy; some red but most of it white. But we find out that actually there are thousands of varieties. Java, Indo-China, and Japan alone are estimated to have a thousand each. The number of Chinese varieties is not even guessed at. B. W. Skvortzow in the 1919 issue of the *Journal of the North China Branch* of the Royal Asiatic Society, however, gives us a glimpse when he describes 21 distinct varieties around Foochow alone. Tests of 1282 supposed varieties by the government of the Philippines showed 991 to be distinguishable when grown side by side. Of the 3500 varietal names, therefore, more than 2000 must be really different.

Still another fact of utmost interest is brought out in the chapter on general conclusions. Among the social considerations one of chief interest is the relation of rice to malaria. The two have been wrongly linked in the imagination for centuries but concrete evidence is here brought to bear which shows definitely that rather the reverse is true; that mosquitoes do not breed in rice paddies, and larvae brought in from the outside mostly die instead of turning to mosquities; and that, moreover, the conversion of swamps to rice-fields has been eminently favorable to health.

W. M. PORTERFIELD.

St. John's Univ., June 10 1925.

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33-191

The Week in the Far East

Although the general strike against all foreigners, and the boycott against the British and Japanese, particularly the former, has lost some of its original effectiveness and virulence, they are matters which loom so largely on the Chinese horizon as to overshadow in importance all other events. As regards the strike, wharf coolies at Shanghai are gradually returning to work, but with few exceptions job printers and tobacco factory employeed show no signs of resuming their duties. In this connection it is to be borne in mind that the Chinese printing concerns and tobacco concerns have been very liberal in their contributions to the funds which are being disbursed to support the men who are out on strike from the foreign establishments.

The Shanghai Municipal Electricity Works still continues to function, despite the absence of the regular Chinese staff consisting of more than three thousand men. The output is, of course, very considerably reduced, as power supply for industrial establishments has been entirely cut off. As a result nearly all the large Chinese cotton mills remain idle, but the Chinese printing and tobacco concerns are running nearly to capacity, having installed private power plants. The foreign cotton mills are of course idle, the employees still remaining on strike, and the owners now bringing pressure to bear on the electricity workers are resume their duties.

The Shanghai incident has, naturally, created a world-wide stir, and the principal foreign governments, particularly America, Great Britain and Japan, have been in constant communication regarding the affair, as also have the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Consular body at Shanghai and the Diplomatic body at Peking. To date, however, the result has been that no definite steps have been decided on, and there is a great possibility that in the end the strike and the boycott will be allowed to wear themselves out little by little, in the meantime great losses being suffered not only by the foreigners directly affected but by the Chinese merchants themselves.

Back of the whole affair looms the question of Shanghai's status. The fact has been brought prominently to public notice once more that Shanghai is a unique community, none just like it to be found anywhere in the world. Whereas, the cities of Hankow and Tientsin, which follow Shanghai in commercial importance, are merely aggregations of various nationalistic Concessions, Shanghai, apart from the French Concession, is a closely knit international unit, and whereas Hankow and Tientsin are now "chopped up," through the German, Austrian and Russian Concessions having reverted to the Chinese as a result of the fortunes of war and revolution, Shanghai remains exactly the same sort of administrative unit that it has been for the past half century.

What the Consititution is to the United States of America, the Land Regulations are to Shanghai, and to amend them is an even more difficult matter than to amend the Constitution, for not only must the Ratepayers (that is, those residents of Shanghai who are members of foreign treaty powers, regardless of sex, who qualify by reason of property owning or payment of a certain amount of rent) first give their sanction to the proposed changes, but the diplomatic representatives of *every* treaty power must give their approval, and in the end the Chinese government must also approve. The net result has been that no changes are made in the Regulations, imperfect as they admittedly are in many respects.

Shanghai is continually growing in wealth and in population, being on the whole a very well conducted Municipal unit. One reason why the Chinese "intelligenzia's" ire against Shanghai is always ready to break out is that the net result of Chinese opposition to the wishes of the Shanghai foreign community during the past several decades has been, at least up until the outbreak of the recent strike, to condolidate the foreign community's position more strongly than ever. The Mixed Court at Shanghai, which is now absolutely under the control of the Consular Body, was lost to the Chinese during the Revolution, up until which time the Chinese magistrate, and not the foreign Assessor as at present, had the final say. During the Revolution also Chinese soldiers roamed around the streets of Shanghai at will, but in more recent years the Municipal Council has absolutely forbidden this practice, and all infringers are promptly arrested.

On the whole Shanghai has remained very quiet, and while the various rival Chinese military chieftains have not engaged in any overt acts of hostile demonstration against each other, yet, if anything, their maneuvring tactics for position, have been intensified. Each military leader has made use of the Shanghai incident to declare how grieved he was for his fellow countrymen, but apparently more with the idea of securing popular support for his faction than with any intention of asking his rivals to unite with him in a common cause against the "imperialistic" foreigners.

The two outstanding figures in Chinese affairs are, at present, as they have been for some time, the "Christian" General, Feng Yu-hsiang, who seems to be very friendly disposed towards the Soviet regime, and Marshal Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian "war lord," who is generally understood to be very friendly toward the Japanese. General Hsin, a subordinate of the Marshal's, has had Fengtien troops stationed in the Shanghai area since about the middle of June and not only has he maintained order, but he has shown considerable hostility to the activities of the various Union organizations, their headquarters sometimes being sealed and then again unsealed as the result of protests from prominent Chinese.

An incident that cannot help but have considerable influence in the United States in forming an opinion on affairs in China occurred on July 20, when Major Morgan Palmer was killed by bandits in Manchuria. Major Palmer was managing a large ranch owned in that province by an American corporation, and had previously made an excellent record for himself in the American Red Cross work among Russian refugees. At the same time Dr. Harvey Howard, of the Rockefeller Institute, was taken into captivity, and is now being held for ransom. The American Consul at Harbin proceeded personally to the scene, a journey of several days from Harbin, in order to make an investigation.

Shanghai Dock Pays Fourteen Per Cent

The directors of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., (Mr. H. W. Lester, Chairman, Messrs. A. Brooke Smith, H. M. Tibbey, W. S. Burns, H. V. Wilkinson, and J. H. Dollar), presented their report at the nineteenth annual general meeting held at the head office of the Company, No. 150 Broadway, Hongkew, Friday, July 31, at 5 p. m.

The net profit for the year ending 30th April, 1925, including the amount brought forward from last year, amounts to Tls. 752,044.50. After paying an Interim Dividend in March last of Tls. 3.75 per share (5 per cent) absorbing Tls. 207,000.00, paying all charges and allowing for all known liabilities, there remains for distribution the sum of Tls. 545,044.50.

This amount the Directors recommended to be dealt with as follows, viz.:

	Tls.
A Final Dividend of Tls. 6.75 per Share (9 per cent.), making Tls. 10.50 for the year (14 per cent.), and absorbing Tls.	372,600.00
And carry to New Account	172,444.50
	Tls. 545,044.50

Vacancies on the Board of Directors during the year were caused by the departure from Shanghai of Mr. P. L. Knight, and by the death of Mr. John Prentice. Messrs. H. V. Wilkinson and W. S. Barns accepted invitations to fill these vacancies respectively, and their appointment requires confirmation.

Mr. J. H. Dollar having accepted a seat on the Board since the issue of the last Report, his appointment likewise requires confirmation.

In accordance with Par. 98 of the Articles of Association two Directors, Mr. H. V. Wilkinson and Mr. H. M. Tibbey, retire, but, being eligible, offered themselves for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews, who offered themselves for reelection.

All the above were re-elected and confirmed.

American Gold Bond Quotations

Name of Security	Coupon Rate %	Date of Maturity	Sale Price July 22nd.	Sale Price July 29th.	Approx. Yield to Maturity July 29th.
ake-Price Power Co., Ltd., 1st., Mtge.	6	July 1, 1949	102½	102½	5.80
echo-Slovak Govt. Sinking Fund Loan	8	Oct. 1, 1952	100	100	8.00
ban Domin. Sugar Co. 1st Lien S. F. Loan	7½	Nov. 1, 1944	96⅜	96⅞	7.80
inish Guaranteed Municipal S. F. Loan	6½	Oct. 1, 1954	90	90	7.30
epublic of Chile S. F. Loan	7	Nov. 1, 1942	101	101	6.90
ris Lyons Mediter. R. R. Co. S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1958	77	77	7.95
epartment of Seine S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 1, 1942	88	88	8.30
ench Government S. F. Loan	7	Dec. 1, 1949	89	89	7.95
erman Government S. F. Loan	7	Oct. 15, 1949	96⅞	96⅞	7.30
ngdom of Norway S. F. Loan	6	Aug. 15, 1943	101	101	5.90
w York Steam Corp. Cum. Pref. $7 Stock	7%	Stock	101¾	101¾	6.88
llys-Overland Co. 1st (Closed) Mtge. Loan	6½	Sept. 1, 1933	102	102	6.15
rtland Electric Power Co. 7% Cum. Prior Pref. Stock	7%	Stock	100	100	7.00
n. Pac. R. R. Co. Debenture Stock	4	Perpetual	80½	80½	4.97
glian Government S. F. Loan	6	Jan. 1, 1955	86	86	7.10
des Copper Mining Co. Debentures	7	Jan. 1, 1943	98¾	98¾	7.15
rman General Electric Co. S. F. Loan	7	Jan. 15, 1945	93¼	93¼	7.70
con Public Works Inc. 1st Mtge. Guaranteed S. F. Loan	7	Feb. 1, 1945	91⅜	91⅜	7.80
kan Northern RR. Co. 1st Mtge. Loan	6	July 1, 1966	92½	92½	6.55
dge Brothers Inc. Debentures	6	May 1, 1940	98⅝	98⅝	6.10
epublic of Finland S. F. Loan	7	Mar. 1, 1950	94¼	94½	7.40
aconda Copper Mining Co.	7	Feb. 1, 1938	102	102	6.75

The National City Company International Bank Building 2A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai China.
These quotations are subject to confirmation by the ational City Company of New York.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

ly 24—Britain, United States and Japan virtually agree to joint declaration dealing with the China situation——Cabinet crisis is averted when Baldwin outlines naval plan House of Commons——131 injured in crash as U. S. ary parades in Melbourne——British miners are ordered strike July 31——Negotiation of war debts near, belief Paris.

ly 25—The two *Asahi* (Japanese newspaper) airplanes start from Tokyo on their London flight amid enormous nd enthusiastic crowds——U. S. to demand punishment slayers of Major Morgan Palmer, who was killed while efending his Manchurian ranch——50,000 Bradford wool nd textile operatives quit work.

ly 26—Speaking at Birmingham, Mr. Chamberlain dwelt n Britain's capacities as a guarantor of peace——Hopes for the meeting of coal-owners and miners of England re entertained. Transport workers declare for the miners —Soviet authorities execute without trial 18 students ecause of charitable endeavors.

ly 27—William Jennings Bryan's death is announced——Britain may give help to mine owners——French mission to London for debts conference——U. S. attitude on Stevenson's rubber restriction plan is cabled to London.

ly 28—Senator Borah scores American Chamber of Commerce at Hankow as being imperialistic——Premier Baldwin takes hand in mine wage dispute——London remains silent as to China conference——Great share of ge Stinnes assets are liquadated in order to meet bank bligations——America stunned by sudden death of William Jennings Bryan.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, July 29, 1925.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—The London price of silver for ready delivery at 31 13/16d. is 5/16d. lower than last week. The quotation for two months forward is 31 11/16d only 7/16d. down. In the absence of any great amount of exchange business our official rate for T/T on London remains at last week's closing quotation 3/1 3/4d. There has generally been about 1/8d. better offering, the undertone easy.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 61,299,000 an increase of Tls. 528,000.

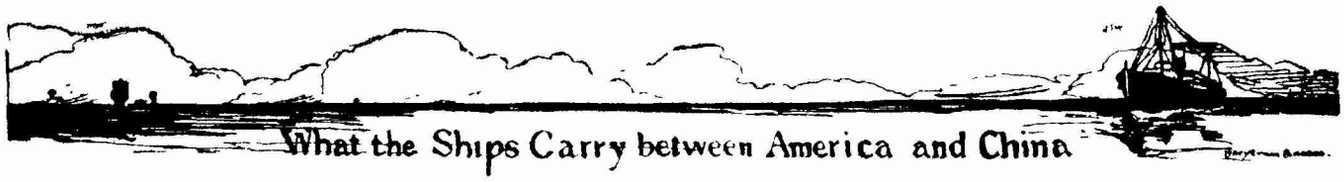
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .....$ 45,370,000 an increase of $ 490,000.

Estimated value Tls. 93,965,000 as against Tls. 81,034,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for June	Thursday July 23	Friday July 24	Sturday July 25	Monday July 27	Tuesday July 28	Wednes July 29
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/1.323	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 3/4	3/1 5/8
O/D fts, ,,	—	3/1 13/16	3/1 13/16	3/1 13/16	3/1 13/16	3/1 13/16	3/1 13/16
4m/s ,,	—	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2
T/T India	206.431	208	208	208	208	208	208
T/T France	1,579.375	1625	1625	1615	1620	1615	1615
T/T N. Y.	75.656	76½	76½	76¼	76⅝	76½	76½
T/T Hong	73 870	75	75	74⅞	74¾	74¾	74¾
T/T Japan	54.099	54	54	53¾	53¾	53¾	54
T/T Batavia	187.135	188¼	188¼	188¼	188¼	188¼	188¼
T/T Straits	75.604	74¾	74¾	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/2.641	3/2 7/8	3/2 7/8	3/2 7/8	3/2 7/8	3/2 7/8	3/2 7/8
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3 1/2	3/3
4m/s ,, D/A	3/3.016	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/4	3/3 1/8
4m/s B/F. C.,D/A,D/P	1,657.708	1700	1700	1695	1700	1690	1690
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	77.708	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼	78¼
4m/s ,, Docs	—	78½	78½	78½	78½	78½	78⅝

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	July 23	July 24	July 25	July 27	July 28	July 29
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32 1/16	32 1/16	32	31 15/16	32 1/16	31 15/16
**N. Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.69⅝	G.$.69⅝	G.$.69½	G.$.69⅜	G $.69½	G.$.69⅝
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)	Tls. 262.10	Tls. 261.90	Tls. 259.00	Tls. 260.80	Tls 261.10	Tls. 261.10
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.0	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	72.50	72.4875	72.525	72.5125	72.4875	72.5125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	5%	London on Paris	T/T 102.75
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 486
London open Market of Dis. 3 m/s.	1 5/8 4%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/6 3/32
,, 4 ,,	4½%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/3⅛
,, 6 ,,	4⅓%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 1/8¼



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mil t—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. June 1,21, equal Gold $1

S. S. President Jefferson, June 26, from U. S. A.

Cotton, Yarn-dyed...	Yds.	2,854
Artificial Silk Piece Goods	,,	162
Antifriction Metal	Pls.	17
Copper Ingots.....	,,	7,812
Cheese	,,	23
Hams.....	,,	16
Leather, Patent	,,	15
Milk, Evaporated	,,	54
Oranges, Fresh.....	,,	5
Motor-cars.....	Pcs.	27
Canned Salmons	Doz.	100
Hats	,,	14

S. S. President McKenley, June 29,

To Seattle:

Tea, Green:

Young Hyson, other Ports	Pls,	2
Oil, Wood	,,	9,176

To Philadelphia.

Silk, Waste:

Other Ports, Bls. 49	,,	160.76

To Chicago:

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	516
,, Kiukiang	,,	199
Imperial, Kiukiang....	,,	4
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	350
,, other Ports	,,	132
Hyson, Kiukiang....	,,	133
,, other Ports...	,,	29

To Buffalo.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 130.....	Pls.	127.46

To Reading,

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 5	Pls.	5.02

To Easton

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 10.....	Pls.	9.78

To Scranton:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 20	Pls.	20.56

To New York:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 145.....	Pls.	144.89

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 60	,,	61.08

Silk, Raw, Reeled from Dupions:

Shanghai Bls. 6 ..	,,	5.39
Silk, Waste: Shanghai Bls. 16 ...	Pls.	52.55
Silk Piece Goods	,,	1.93

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	126
Egg, Albumen Dried...	,,	168
,, Yolk, Dried.....	,,	440
Hair, Human	,,	98
Rhubarb.....	,,	25
Wool, Sheep's	,,	62
Skins, Goat, Tanned..	Pcs.	1,306

S. S. Shinyo Maru, July 3.

To San Francisco:

Silk Pongees, Honan..	Pls.	6.04

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Kiukiang	,,	25
Imperial Kiukiang ..	,,	5
Young Hyson, Kiukiang	,,	140
,, other Ports	,,	125
Hyson, Kiukiang....	,,	32
,, other Ports..	,,	4
Brassware	,,	11
Feathers, ...	,,	133
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	1,342

To Los Angeles:

Feathers	Pls.	16

To St. Pedro.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang..	,,	26

To Chicago:

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, Other Ports, Bls. 20	Pls.	20.27

To New York:

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 165	Pls.	164.32

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 30	Pls.	30.59

Silk, Waste:

Shanghai Bls, 3 ..	,,	9.00
Other Ports, Bls. 70.	,,	236.97
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	2.17
Tea, Black Hankow..	,,	147
,, ,, Kiukiang..	,,	183

Tea, Green:

Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	181
Hyson, other Ports ..	,,	82
Egg Albumen, Dried..	,,	150
,, Yolk, Dried....	,,	84
Feathers.....	,,	36
Hair, Fibre	Pcs.	780

S. S. President Garfield, July 1, from U. S. A.

Waterproof Cloth	Yds.	304
Cotton Thread	Pls.	57
Iron Channels.....	,,	10
,, Nails, Cut	,,	270
,, Wire.....	,,	3
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	773
Asparagus, Canned....	,,	80
Cheese.....	,,	5
Flour, Corn	,,	15
Fruits, Canned.....	,,	221
Gum, Unclassed	,,	10
Indigo Paste, Artificial, 20 per cent.....	,,	2,755
Leather, Cow.....	,,	35
,, Sole.....	,,	435
Macaroni	,,	54
Paint, Composstion ...	,,	10
,, Enamel.....	,,	3
Paints, Unclassed.....	,,	54
Paper, Cigarette.....	,,	52
,, Coated	,,	110
,, Writing	,,	289
,, Unclassed	,,	61
Printing Ink	,,	298
Sugar of Milk.....	,,	101
Tinfoil and Leadfoil...	,,	2
Tobacco, Prepared....	,,	2
Underwear, Cotton....	Doz.	75
Baking Powder.....	,,	3,702
Files	,,	1,431
Sardines, Canned	,,	200
Vanishing Cream.....	,,	5,400
Conned Vegetables....	,,	1,968
Paints, Unclassed....	Galls.	330
Rum, for Cigarettes ..	,,	12,037
Cigars	Mille	20
Cigarettes	,,	62,070
Shoes	Pairs.	7,152
Cylinders	Pcs.	49
Machines, Calculating..	,,	16
Motor-cars	,,	16
Motor-cycles	,,	5
Oilcloth	,,	1,955
Typewriters	,,	375
Dyes, Aniline, Pkgs 199	Hk. Tls.	13,726

Treasure:

Silver Bars....	Hk. Tls.	542,614

S. S. London Maru, July 8,

Egg Albumen, Dried..	Pls.	15

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 45	Pls.	44.68

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	465

To New York:

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 5	,,	4.99

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai, Bls. 145	Pls.	145.20

S. S. President Cleveland, July 8.

To San Francisco:

Silk, Piece Goods	Pls.	2.04
Tea, Black, Hankow..	,,	72
,, ,, Kiukiang..	,,	83

Tea, Green:

Gounpowder, Ningpo.	,,	235
,, other Ports..	,,	2
Young Hyson, other Ports	,,	20
Hyson, other Poats..	,,	12
Brassware	,,	45
Chinaware, Fine.....	,,	22
Egg Albumen, Dried ..	,,	48
,, ,, Moist ..	,,	176
,, Yolk, Dried	,,	396
,, ,, Moist	,,	883
,, Whole, Frozen ..	,,	192
Feathers,.....	,,	27
Lard	,,	1,053
Oil, Wood.....	,,	4,500
Tallow, Vegetable....	,,	422
Woodware.....	,,	8
Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	423

To Los Angeles:

Egg Albumen, Dried ..	Pls.	30

To Galveston.

Hair, Human	,,	20

To New York

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:

White, Shanghai Bls. 125.....	Pls.	124.68
Yellow Hankow Bls. 7	,,	7.08

Silk, Raw, Filature:

Wild, other Ports, Bls. 110	,,	111.33
Silk, Piece Goods	,,	6.39
Tea, Black, Kiukiang..	Pls.	183

Tea, Green:

Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	275
Antimony, Oxide.....	,,	252
,, Regulus...	,,	588
Bristles.....	,,	309
Chinaware, Fine.....	,,	20
Egg Albumen, Dried..	,,	138
Egg Yolk, Dried	,,	336
Feathers	,,	51
Intestines, Pigs', Salted	,,	16
Hats Rush	Pcs.	49 800

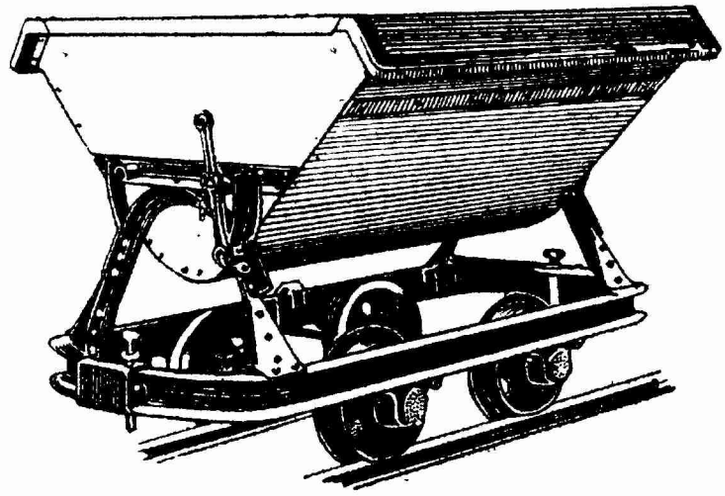
S. S. Ethan Allen, July 3, from U. S. A.

Iron Hoop Ends.....	Pls.	422

Iron, Galvanized:

Wire Shorts	,,	1,043
Carbon, Black	,,	176
Grease	,,	148
Leadfoil & Tinfoil	,,	639
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	1,145
Wax, Paraffin	,,	921
Oil, Kerosene in Cases, Galls.		361,940
Oil, Kerosene in bulk	,,	109,719
,, Lubricating.....	,,	42,268
,, Unclassed	,,	509
Tallow, Vegetable	,,	585

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P.O. Box 743:No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai
Manila Iloilo

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By J. Spunt & Co.

China Cotton:—There has been but very little demand for spot cotton and whatever little business transacted, during the past week, was done solely for the mills in the interior. However, the principal feature predominant in our market was the liquidation prompted by the lack of demand from consumers, and spinners disposing of their previous purchases, in consequence of which, prices show a decline of about Tls. 2.00 for spot and Tls. 0.75 cts., for forward deliveries. At the close, however, the market recovered about Tls. 0.50 cts., due to profit taking on the part of bears, who were influenced by recrudescent outlook in the wharf labor strike.

As to the future trend of the market, we fail to see any reason for taking a bearish view of the situation, and we think that the recent decline should be looked upon merely as a temporary evolution, for no sooner the mills resume working, it may be reasonably expected that favorable reactions will evolve. Therefore, we cannot encourage our friends to follow the bears too far and would rather have them meet the situation cautiously by buying on good declines.

Yarn:—During the past week the yarn market has been a shade on the easy side, due to the weakness of raw material and rumors of militaristic movements, causing inactivity on the part of exporters. At the close, the undertone of the market has been quite steady. In all some 1000 to 1500 bales in all counts has been booked for export to Szechuen, Swatow, Ningpo, Amoy, Wuhu, Kiangse and other interior ports.

Liverpool:—

American-Middling 13.48
„ -Middling last reported....13.72
Tone of market, *Steady.*

Indian Market:—

Fully Good Bengal, July 382
Fully Good Broach, July/Aug ..454
Fine Oomra, Dec./Jan.....395
Tone of the market:—***Steady.***

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American.	25.35	Spot.
	24.91	Oct.
	25.07	Dec.
	24.51	Jan.
	24.84	Mar.
	25.05	May.

Tone of the market:—*Strong.*

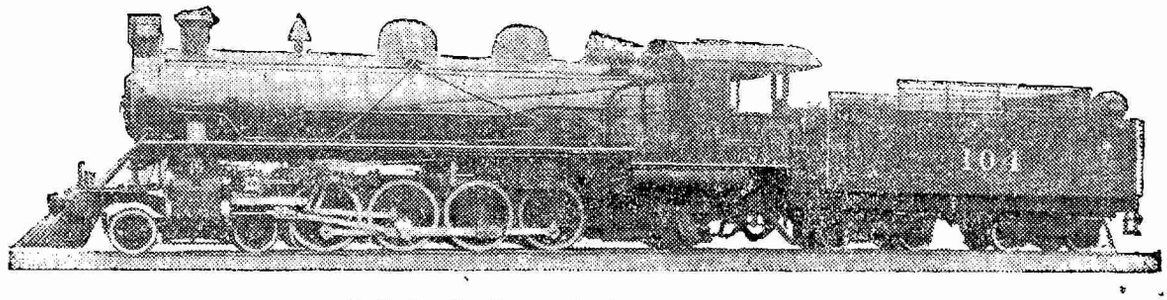
Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf.....	Tls.	43.50
Shanghai, Spot.....	„	42.00
M. Ginned, Spot.....	„	42.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot.....	„	42.00
Ningpo, Spot.....	„	38.50

Tone of the market:—*Steady.*

BALDWIN

THREE-CYLINDER LOCOMOTIVES



Built for Paulisat Railway Company, Brazil

We have recently completed four Three-Cylinder Locomotives of the Moun tain (4-8-2) type, as illustrated above, for the Paulista Railway of Brazil.

Three-Cylinder Locomotives have certain advantages over the ordinary Two-Cylinder type, including the following:

Greater tractive force within the same limits of weight and clearance.

More even turning moment throughout a revolution.

Increased horse-power per ton of locomotive weight.

Lighter reciprocating parts and better balance, with a consequent decrease in the dynamic augment.

Improved draft on the fire because of six exhausts per revolution instead of four, permitting the use of larger exhaust nozzles and consequently reduced back pressure on the piston.

We will prepare designs tomeet any conditions of service.

THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

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LOCOMOTIVES

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